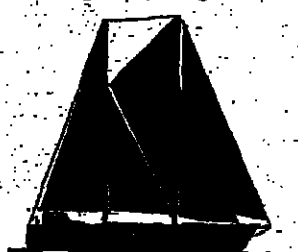


THE TIMES Tomorrow

Letting go
Why democracy is
bad for Hongkong



Tail-ships
Richard North discovers
a return to sail-powered
cargo ships

Not out
John Woodcock and
Richard Strickland look at
the Benson and Hedges
Cup semi-finals

Fishermen
Stewart Tendler on
sexism in the 'Waders'
Arms

25% science research cuts feared

Government spending plans
will mean reducing scientific
research by a quarter in the next
decade, leading research
advisers told a Commons Select
Committee.

"They said such a cut, if
implemented, would have a
devastating effect on the econ-
omy and Britain's prospects for
recovery," said a spokesman.

Page 5

Pensions change

State pensions could be linked
to prices rather than earnings,
to help Britain afford the
scheme into the next century, a
government paper says.

Page 2

Kitson flies out

After serving 20 years in South
Africa, Kitson flew out of the
country last night to be re-united
with his wife at Heathrow Airport
this morning.

Back page

Cattle to lead

Mrs Barbara Castle was unani-
mously elected leader of the 32-
strong Labour group of Euro
MPs and Mr Alfred Conway took
over as deputy leader.

Page 1

What happened to good old British spathy?



Calman

Taped evidence

Secret tape recordings and film
were produced by the prosecu-
tor at the California trial of
Brian Richards, the Harley
Street doctor accused of plotting
the murder of his partner.

Page 5

£200,000 salary

Sir John Clark, chairman and
chief executive of The Plessey
Company, has had his salary
increased by one-third from
£154,874 to £206,468.

Page 29

Fauconnier wins

Yvon Fauconnier, of France,
has won the Observer Europe 1
transatlantic race, after being
awarded a 16 hours time
allowance for saving a fellow
competitor.

Page 21

Leader page 11

Letters: On woman's work,
from Mrs V. Riches, and Mrs S.
Rothwell; European poll, from
Mr V. Bogdanor, and Mr R. T. M.
Jindas; Mr McEnroe, from
Mrs M. Young, and Mr A.
Clarkson.

Leading articles: Pensions,
Jist in Europe; Arab/Israeli
conflict.

Features, pages 9-10

and Soper on the realities of
the world debt crisis; resurgence
of political songs; the French
view of Nato; Spectrum on
nuclear guinea pigs; Wednesday
page looks at Royal children in
the wings.

Page 13-16

George Borrow called it "a fine
old city" but how is Norwich,
once England's second most
important economic centre,
faring in the recession Eighties?

A Special Report provides some
answers.

Obituary, page 12

John Randall
classified: Property, pages 27-
29; Crème de la crème, pages
4, 26.

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business 18-21 Sale Room 21-24

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Coal board moves to evict miners occupying Kent pit

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A possession order was
granted in the High Court
yesterday enabling the National
Coal Board to evict about 20
miners occupying Betteshanger
colliery, near Deal, in Kent.

There were no indications
whether the legal order would
be quickly activated. Coal board
officials were meeting last night
to plan their next moves at
Betteshanger in the face of likely
resistance from the miners at
the colliery, who were said to
have put up barricades.

The coal board's decision to
go to the High Court to evict the
protesters was taken, according
to the board, because it had a
legal responsibility for maintain-
ance of the pit and it was unable
to discharge that responsibility
with miners occupying the
conveyor system.

Some miners were thought to
be 2,000ft below the surface as
part of the protest against two
Betteshanger miners reporting
for work on Sunday. There were
reports that the miners turned
hosepipes on court officials who
arrived at the pit to serve
notices of yesterday's High
Court action.

Last night three members of
the management at the colliery
were trying to persuade the men
to leave. It was understood that
the coal board was reluctant to
activate the order unless those
attempts had demonstrably
failed.

Meanwhile, the search for a
new development plan for the
coal industry was officially
launched yesterday.

Mr Ian MacGregor, coal
board chairman, yesterday met
the two other unions in the
industry, the British Associa-
tion of Colliery Management
and the National Association of
Colliery Overmen, Deputies
and Shootfireds (Nacods), to
discuss the strike by the
National Union of Minework-
ers (NUM) and the future of the
industry. It was agreed that the
board would draw up new
proposals to put to the unions
in the form of a revised Plan for
Coal.

Parliament, page 4

The original Plan for Coal,
which was drawn up in 1974, was
now "hopelessly out of date",
yesterday's meeting agreed, but
the two unions present insisted
that discussions about the
future could not progress
without the attendance of the
NUM.

The unions and the board
agreed that there was little
prospect of the NUM becoming
involved in the discussions in
the industry's consultative
machinery, although the unions
are expected to keep the NUM
informed of developments
"through the usual channels".

Those channels are also likely

to be used by Nacods to
emphasize that union's concern
about the condition of many
pits with the strike in its
fourteenth week. Mr Ken
Sampey, the Nacods president,
said: "If we are not careful we
shall be doing the coal board's
job for them. We are already
losing faces, we don't want to
lose pits."

He said that his union would
be talking to the NUM about
ways of tackling fires and
problems of spontaneous com-
bustion on several faces. Mr
Sampey claimed that in York-
shire his members had been
prevented from going down pits
to carry out safety work by
NUM pickets.

He added: "We understand
the problems the NUM has, but
we are very concerned about the
physical condition of some of
the pits and we shall be
expressing our concern to the
NUM."

Yesterday Wight Contractors
of Penryn, near Llanelli,
Dyfed, won an injunction
against the NUM to halt
picketing of a disused colliery
tip from which the company
extracts coal. It said it had
suffered a £4,000 a week loss.

An injunction was awarded
against the south Wales area of
the union which prohibits
"organizing, procuring, financ-
ing, encouraging or otherwise
facilitating" unlawful picketing.



A festival of fashion

As the Queen and the Duke
of Edinburgh arrived at Royal
Ascot - where Britain's annual
festival of outrageous fashion
and first class horse racing
opened yesterday - the tem-
perature soared towards the
sweltering eighties (Rapport
Morris writes).

Attendance was up 35,046

compared with 32,638 last
year, and, not surprisingly,
visitors consumed all the
available house champagne. By
the end of the day the cheapest
bottle was £18.

The Queen's open carriage
led the Royal procession.
More photographs, back page
Racing, page 23

Boy 'killed in Israeli search'

By Our Foreign Staff

Israeli troops killed a boy, aged
seven, during a search opera-
tion in the southern Lebanese town
of Nabatiya after an attack on a
Israeli patrol there yesterday
according to residents quoted by
Reuters.

They said that the boy,
Hassan Ali Kahlil, was shot as
the troops searched for gunmen
who slightly wounded three
Israeli soldiers in an attack.

In another version of the
incident Agence France Presse
quoted a Radio Lebanon report
that the boy was in his home
when he was hit by automatic
gunfire, coming from Israeli
soldiers.

According to Agence France
Presse, the Lebanese Red
Cross yesterday denied Israeli
claims that three men killed in
Sidon, southern Lebanon on
Monday were preparing to
plant an explosive charge,
saying they were shot dead
during Israeli searches.

A Red Cross official said
that two of the men, car
mechanics aged about 18, died
when an Israeli force patrol
opened indiscriminate fire at
Ghaziye, Sidon's industrial
district, as terrified passers-by
scattered.

The third man was killed by
Israeli automatic fire while he
was in a Red Cross ambulance
at Zahran, about two miles
further south, the official said.

Christopher Walker, writes
from Jerusalem that Israel's
army spokesman yesterday
stated by the original account he
had given of Monday's incident
in which it was stated that "at
about 1600 hours an Israeli
force encountered three terror-
ists who were preparing an
explosive device at the southern
approach to Sidon. The Israeli
force opened fire and killed the
terrorists."

The spokesman added that
the army had no knowledge of
the alleged killing of a child.

view over here." Mr McEnroe,
15 minutes into the game, was
tiring.

Mr McEnroe, a consummate
professional, had one final
insult to even the match and
some line judge opened, win. "If
you want to know who's
screwing up kids, go look in the
mirror and read some papers.
Kids are way above people like
you."

Time was called, and the
bear-baiting team was hustled
out to make way for the public,
200 of whom had queued for
Mr McEnroe's autograph.

Those who lingered then saw a
young girl approach for an
autograph. Mr McEnroe's face
was transformed as though
Naziism, goddess of the game,
had reached down from her
heavenly throne to lift an evil
spell. Mr John McEnroe
smiled.

Letters, page 11

Graham voted off TUC council

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Mr Alistair Graham, a
prominent right-winger in the
labour movement, has been
voted off the general council of
the TUC by the executive of his
union, the Civil and Public
Services Association (CPSA).

Mr Graham, general sec-
retary of the CPSA, was re-
placed by Mr Ray Alderson, a
vice-president, who will join
two other Communist Party
members on the movement's
most powerful body.

The CPSA leader was voted
down yesterday after refusing to
accept strict political conditions
on his continued membership
of the general council. The
decision comes as a conse-
quence of the recent triumph of
the Left in the union which gave
them a 23 to six majority on the
executive.

Mr Graham said last night
that he had refused to accept the
appointment of "three political
minders" to mandate him on
motions coming before the
general council.

He said: "I told them that I
was prepared to accept the
changes on the executive coun-
cil and reflect their views, but I
was not prepared to accept what
they were proposing which was
impractical and unconstitutional."

Mrs Kate Losinka, the right-
wing president of the union,
said that there should be a
referendum among the mem-
bership on the issue: "If there
was, Alderson would certainly
not win it," she said. She said
the decision would tear the
union apart and was "a
shameful insult to a man of
great stature and principle who
has refused to be put in a
political strait-jacket by fac-
tions."

Mr Graham is due for re-elec-
tion as general secretary in two
years time and is determined to
stand despite the rebuff by the
executive.

● The Government faces a
massive rejection of its 4.5 per
cent pay offer by the 500,000
members of the civil service
unions.

The normally moderate
Inland Revenue Staff Federa-
tion, which is still balloting on
the proposed deal, is currently
recording a seven to one vote
against. Other unions started
consulting their members on
Monday.

Drivers who kill will face prison

By Francis Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Immediate jail sentences of two
or more years should be
imposed on drivers who cause
death through drink or extreme
recklessness and disregard of
others' safety, Lord Lane, Lord
Chief Justice, said yesterday.

Lord Lane, who was laying
down tougher new sentencing
guidelines in such cases, said
that courts were treating the
offence of causing death by
driving recklessly as less
serious than it was, than
Parliament intended it to be
and than the public regarded it.

That was clear from recent
Home Office statistics for 1980
to 1982, which showed that of
some 200 people, almost all
men, who came before the
courts for that offence, most
did not receive any custodial
sentence.

Of those who did, the
majority received six months or
less and almost all received 12
months or less, he said.

It was impossible to say in
advance what the sentence in a
particular case should be, but
the courts had a duty to reflect
not only Parliament's concern,
but also that of the public, Lord
Lane said.

At present, he said, 12 to 18
months appeared to be the
maximum sentence. "It is not
easy to see why this should be
so."

Lord Lane called for custod-
ial sentences when "aggravat-
ing" features were present.
These included "racing" by
drivers, driving with a reckless
disregard for the safety of
others through the taking of
drink, where two or more years
would be correct.

Other such features were
speeding, showing off, dis-
regarding warnings from
passengers, and a prolonged
and deliberate course of bad
driving.

Other factors to be taken
into account were previous
motoring convictions, failure to
stop at the time of the offence,
causing more than one death
and causing death in a bid to
avoid being caught.

Lord Lane and two other
judges went on to uphold jail
terms of more than 12 months
on three drivers who had
appeared before circuit judges
on charges of causing death by
reckless driving.

Law Report, page 6

Enterprise £392m sale

The Government assured
itself of raising at least £392m
yesterday when it formally
launched the flotation of its
latest privatization venture,
Enterprise Oil.

The share capital of the
company, set up to take over
the North Sea oil assets
formerly owned by British Gas,
is being offered to investors at a
minimum price of 185p a share.
Mr Peter Walker, the Energy
Secretary, announced the go.

ahead yesterday despite the
recent fall in share values.
Stockbrokers had originally
estimated that the sell-off could
raise between £400m and
£475m.

The Treasury's final proceeds
from the issue - a tender offer -
could still top £400m.

The Government has made
sure of raising at least £392m by
having the issue underwritten
by merchant banks for fees of
£6m.

Page 19

BUSINESS NEWSFLASH

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Letters, page 11

McEnroe shows a surly face to the press

By Alan Hamilton

Mr John McEnroe does not
like the press. It is possible
that he dislikes them even more
than the umpires and tough
judges of the Lawn Tennis
Association.

It was therefore uncommonly
civil of him to turn up five
minutes early yesterday for an
exhibition match of world-class
surly with his detested
opponents in an Oxford Street
sports shop. This tactical play
gave the champion an extra five
minutes to insult the assembled
notebooks and cameras.

Mr McEnroe appeared with his
regular doubles partner, Mr
Peter Fleming, who Fleming, a
polite man who smiles, quickly
realized that the match was out
of his league and took little
further part.

Mr McEnroe, slumped in a
chair with unshaven jaw held in
hand, possibly to hold his scowl



Holding court: John McEnroe yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos)

in place, played an entirely
defensive game, returning the
service of Fleet Street's most
aggressive players with a
succession of slow backhanders.

Recognizing that some
gentlemen of the press are

almost literate, he avoided the
kind of four-letter volley he had
been firing towards the officials
at Queen's Club, and relied on
a steady, sullen sarcasm, never
allowing his eyes to rise above
the level of his socks.

What was his reaction to the
demand of Mr Harry Green-
away, Conservative MP and
tennis novice, that he should
be banned from competition for
two years "if he don't have a
reason, to be honest."

What did he think of Mr
Greenaway's opinion that he
had a bad effect on children? "I
don't really have a comment on
that." The match, so far, was
unpromising.

Did he not think it a bit
much to call a man a moron in
public, and did he not regret it,
the BBC ventured. Mr McEn-
roe took off, if maintaining a
sulky slouch with half-shut
eyelids can be called taking off.

"What I regret is having to
come to places like this and
deal with people like you. It's
very embarrassing."

"I have always been one for
constructive criticism. I
always criticize myself, but
there's a very narrow point of

Backing pension linked to price

Millionaire's cousin killed and beheaded wife 'after sexual taunts'

By John Withrow

Michael Telling, a second cousin of Lord Vestey, the multi-millionaire, shot his wife and hid her body in his sauna for five months before decapitating and dumping the corpse at a Devon beauty spot.

Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday that Mr Telling, aged 34, had confessed to murdering his American wife, Monika Zumsteg-Telling, last year because she belittled his sexual efforts and had affairs with men and women. She was also an alcoholic who took drugs.

He told the police that she kept taunting him and on March 29 he shot her three times in the throat and chest with a Marlin 30-30 rifle in the sitting room of their house near High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire.

He said in a statement: "I then kissed her and said 'I was sorry'. But I knew she was dead". He left the body for two days before carrying it to a bedroom. "I went to look at her every day and kissed her often".

After several days, Mr Telling dragged the body to a summer house converted into a sauna, where it remained for five months. Last September he hired a van and went to Devon where he cut off her head with an axe on Telegraph Hill, outside Exeter.

The corpse was identified



Michael Telling, confessed to shooting his wife. When a neighbour of his told the police that he had confessed about the murder, adding: "She's in the sauna. It's stinking".

He took his wife's head home and hid it in his Mini in the garage. It was discovered wrapped in plastic. Mr Telling, a small, balding man, appeared impassive in court, in a dark pinstriped suit. He has pleaded not guilty to murder, but guilty to manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility.

The court heard that soon after dumping the body he told his neighbour, Mrs. Priscilla Richardson, that he had killed his wife, a Californian blonde, aged 26, whom he married in 1981.

Mrs Richardson alerted the police and he confessed, telling them he had disposed of the rifle in bits in a river or on a rubbish dump.

Asked why he had killed her he replied: "There were 101 reasons. I can't really explain. She kept pushing me. I just snapped in the end. She was horrible in many ways".

Later he said that it was "a stormy marriage with frequent violent rows". But he always made it up: "I loved her. I soon found out she was an alcoholic. She went to Alcoholics Anonymous and took drugs, including cocaine, heroine and marijuana. She was growing a cannabis plant in the house, which I destroyed".

"She told me she had slept with other men since our marriage and that she was a lesbian", he added. "She taunted me, belittling my sexual efforts and said I was only good for money".

Mr Telling, who went to a school for maladjusted children after his parents divorced, said that his wife taunted him about his history, saying he should be locked in an asylum.

Mr Justice Sheldon was told by Mr Alan Rawley, QC, for the prosecution, that after the murder, Mr Telling, "showed considerable cunning in covering it up".

Asked after his arrest why he had cut off the head, Mr Telling said: "I did not want her identified because of my family. Even when she died I wanted her to be with me".

Mrs Richardson told the jury that, on one occasion Monika Zumsteg-Telling, who carried a gun and a vibrator in her handbag, made a lesbian approach which she had rejected. Mrs Zumsteg-Telling had boasted to her that she had taken girlfriends to their home, Lambourne House, when she knew that her husband was in the building.

Mrs Richardson said: "She liked to make Michael look stupid, all the time". She enjoyed humiliating him. She taunted him and compared his sexual behaviour poorly with other men. It was sad to look at him because he was almost in tears.

"He worshipped the ground Monika walked on but she showed no affection. She said she would only stay with him for two years to get money out of him".

"He secretly had to visit his son from his first marriage because she disapproved and said the boy was horrible and that she hated him".

The hearing continues today.

How to win in the air fares war

By Patricia Clough

Two new air fare guides, showing how to save up to 70 per cent on tickets, have been published.

Each guide gives details of cheap fares to many destinations and information on the "bucket shops" in London and the provinces.

They both aim to replace the hit-and-miss system of newspaper cuttings and tips from friends or friends used by the million Britons who buy tickets from bucket shops each year.

A-Z Discount Air Fares How and Where to Buy Discounted Air Tickets, published yesterday by Mr Riaz-Dooley, the self-styled "King of the Bucket Shops" and his partner, Mr Terry Michael, offers 361 destinations from Aarhus to Zurich.

The bucket shops mentioned in the guide have paid to be included. The guide also gives readers information and advice about the cut-price travel scene.

The guide, to be sold for £1.99 at bookshops or for £2.50 by post, will be updated every three months, Mr Dooley says.

The other guide is *Discount Traveller*, a monthly magazine and offshoot of *Business Traveller*, and will be available at newsagents. Subtitled the "unique worldwide cost-cutting air fares guide" it gives similar listings for 244 destinations.

Discount Traveller says a traveller bound for Rio de Janeiro "will find that the official first class return rate is £2,172, and the official economy rate between £650-£1,536, but that cut-price tickets are available for £505. The A-Z gives a cut price rate of £510".

The savings on long-haul flights are more spectacular. According to A-Z the official return for London to Singapore is £1,654, while the cut price rate is £395.

A-Z Discount Air Fares (Terry Michael Publications, 221 Westbourne Park Road, London NW11 1EA).



Modern Bo Peep: Miss Donna Bailey, aged 21, and her sheepdogs, Scot and Judy, at work in the Boddington estate near Cheltenham yesterday. She is in charge of 800 sheep (Photograph Dod Miller)

Arrest was illegal but breath test fine stands

Police trespassed in a man's home and wrongly arrested him, but the positive breath test subsequently obtained at a police station was still legal, two High Court judges ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Mann, sitting with Lord Justice Robert Goff in the Queen's Bench divisional court, said the police had no right to go into the home of Mr Leslie Fox, at Penrhos, near Raglan, South Wales, after he crashed his car in May 1983. The only reason for entering without consent was if they had reason to believe anybody was injured in the crash and they had no such reason.

The police went to his home in an attempt to breath-test him. When he refused, they arrested him. Although the arrest was illegal a positive breath test taken later at the police station, and subsequent driving ban, must stand, the judges ruled.

They allowed the appeal by Mr Fox against a £70 fine by Gwent magistrates in July 1983 for refusing a breath test specimen at his home. But they rejected his appeal against a £125 fine and 12 months' disqualification for driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Mr Fox plans to appeal to the House of Lords.

New doubts raised on Intoximeter

A new defect in the Lion Intoximeter, breath-testing machine, has been alleged by Mr A. H. Parsons, an analytical chemist with G. C. Laboratories, Bedfordshire. He has found that the harder a motorist blows into the machine, the more likely it is to "abort" or fail to register a sample.

Professor Vincent Marks, professor of clinical biochemistry at Surrey University, is also concerned that methane, produced in the bowel in a third of the population, would interfere with the machine and its reading.

Builders' guarantee to beat 'cowboys'

A builders' guarantee to protect customers from shoddy work by cut-price "cowboy" operators was approved yesterday by the Restrictive Practices Court.

The scheme, which the confederation hopes to launch in the autumn, would also provide protection if a builder goes out of before or after work is completed.

All members would be bound to carry out work covered by the guarantee desired by a customer.

For a charge of 1 per cent of a contract's value the confederation will guarantee that unsatisfactory work costing between £500 and £25,000 will be completed or remedied. The minimum charge will be £20.

The court discharged Orders made against the 10,000-member Building Employers Confed-

Fungicide sprayed on village

The police are investigating an incident in which a crop-spraying aircraft showered homes and a children's play area with chemicals yesterday. The fungicide, meant for farm fields, missed its target and fell over the village of Blackhall, co Durham.

Seven adults and two children were treated at Hartlepool General Hospital for skin rashes, headaches, sore throats, and irritated eyes.

Chicken finds greater favour

Chicken is now within 1 per cent of overtaking beef as Britain's most popular meat, according to the British Chicken Information Service.

Last year Britons ate an average of 15 lb of chicken each, 5 lb more than the average consumption of either lamb or pork. Chicken's main attraction for shoppers appears to be its comparative cheapness.

Paternity ruling

David Pearce, aged 24, the British heavyweight boxing champion, from Newport, Gwent, was adjudged by the town's magistrates yesterday to be the father of Miss Christine Powell's son David, who was born in December, 1978. Miss Powell, aged 24, from Newport, was his fiancée.

Video jackpot

Edward Hill, aged 16, a school boy, of Bartlemy Road, Newbury, Berkshire, who devised a home computer video game called Robotron, yesterday sold the program for £3,000 to Atari.

Savile ads end

British Rail is to drop its "Age of the Train" advertising series, featuring Jimmy Savile, who is believed to have earned £500,000 from the campaign during the past five years.

School group urges £25 pupil grants

By Colin Hughes

A plan to pay a £25 grant to less well-off school pupils, enabling them to continue their education beyond the age of 16 was proposed yesterday by the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations.

The parents' lobbying group has shelved proposals for a controversial blanket "education maintenance allowance" payable to all pupils over the age of 16, because the Government has said that no new money will be made available for the proposal.

As a result, the confederation published new recommendations for a "costless" system yesterday, based on a survey of 150 head teachers. The proposal would enable up to 20,000 of the least privileged pupils to stay at school instead of leaving to look for a job.

The group estimates that many of the 20,000 children who leave school each year at the age of 16 do so because they are under pressure to contribute to family earnings.

The group proposes paying a maximum allowance of £25, equivalent to the pay received on a youth training scheme, to children of families who receive supplementary benefits.

Engineers' plea for more funds

The Government has been asked to give the University Grants Committee a specific budget for the training and education of professional graduate engineers with a strict proviso that it must not divert that cash into other academic disciplines.

The Engineering Council, the watchdog of the engineering profession, has told the Government that it must do something to prevent a repetition of the last few years when technology and engineering courses suffered educational cutbacks almost as severe as those for the non-technical disciplines.

I am not a violent person, Dennis Nilsen tells court

Dennis Nilsen said yesterday that he was not a violent man and could not understand why he killed 15 people.

He was giving evidence at Knightsbridge Crown Court on the second day of the trial of Albert Moffat, a prisoner at Wormwood Scrubs, in west London, who is accused of slashing Nilsen's face with a razor, causing a wound that needed 89 stitches.

Moffat, aged 21, has denied malicious wounding and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm last December.

Nilsen, aged 39, told the court: "By nature I am not a violent person. You can look at my school reports, Army and

The hearing continues today.

Lead-free petrol delay criticized

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Britain should press its EEC partners to speed plans to introduce lead-free petrol in European countries, and a delay of more than four years was unacceptable, an environmental pressure group said yesterday.

Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the Campaign for Lead-free Air (Clear), said the Government had decided it was prudent to

remove lead from petrol, but EEC Commission regulations would not become effective until 1988 and 1991.

"It is prudent in 1984, then the parents of children at risk from lead poisoning will want to know why they have to wait until 1991," he said.

A meeting of the Council of Environment Ministers, including Mr Elliott Waldegrave of Britain's ministers, will meet in Brussels on June 28, when decisions will be taken about lead-free petrol enforcement in EEC countries.

Member states are not free to legislate individually on the issue, but that restriction is likely to be lifted on January 1, 1986.

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Law Report June 20 1984 Court of Appeals

Reckless driving sentencing practices not as severe as Lord Chief Justice wants

claim

provision must have been sent to a party "who has not complied with" the requirement. That meant that there had to be a default before any notice could be sent.

The procedure contemplated by the rule was that the party in default should be given the opportunity of making representations after the default had occurred.

In the present case the letter from the assistant secretary of the industrial tribunal asking the employers to state any reason why they could not be considered had been sent the day before the employers complying with an order to furnish

Debarring defence to claim

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Mitterrand likely to maintain tough line during Moscow visit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Talks between President Mitterrand, who flies to Moscow today for a three-day official visit, and President Chernenko will mark the first encounter between the French and Soviet heads of state since President Giscard d'Estaing's ill-fated talks with President Brezhnev in Warsaw in 1980, shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Socialist's accession to power in France three years ago brought to an abrupt end the

It is significant that there has been no criticism of the visit by the three main leaders of the opposition who, like Mitterrand, believe that dialogue is important even in difficult periods - although they wonder why that should not apply to the South Africans, too. Mitterrand declined to receive Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, during his recent visit to Europe.

The only real criticism has been from people like Mme Simone Veil, leader of the joint opposition list for the European elections. They are concerned lest the visit be interpreted as approval of the Soviet regime at a time when the lives of Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, and his wife appear to be in danger.

The Soviet authorities have assured Mitterrand that the Sakharovs' health is "satisfactory". Mitterrand intends to take up their case and that of other political prisoners while in Moscow, but with little hope of securing their release. He has also been asked to take up the case of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate.

Mitterrand does not want his talks to be dominated by differences and tension between the two countries, however. He is determined that his visit should be seen as a success, and that means touching on areas where France and the Soviet Union have something in common, such as views on the Middle East, Namibia and Central America.

Trade will feature prominently in their discussion. France had a trade deficit with the Soviet Union last year totalling \$4,400m (£380m), half the record deficit of the previous year.

Mitterrand may well seek a reduction in either the price or the quantity, or both, of the Siberian gas which France undertook to buy in a contract signed in 1982, one month after martial law was declared in Poland. Commercial relations have not been allowed to suffer from ideological sensitivities. France is due to receive 8,000m cubic metres of Soviet gas by 1986 at a price well above market rates.

Sakharov photos published in Germany

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The mass circulation West German newspaper *Bild* yesterday published a picture of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, said to have been taken in Gorki on June 15 and showing him in apparent reasonable health walking in a park.

The paper also published a photograph of Mrs Yelena Bonner, Dr Sakharov's wife, taken in a street in Gorki on June 12. Mrs Bonner disappeared from the Sakharovs' Moscow flat last month.

Both pictures were supplied to *Bild* by Victor Louis, the only Soviet journalist to work for Western newspapers. *Bild* said they were intended to prove that Dr Sakharov, recently rumoured to be dead as a result of his hunger strike, was alive. President Mitterrand has come under strong pressure to cancel his visit to Moscow because of the Sakharov case, and the Soviet authorities have recently insisted that Dr Sakharov is in good health.

Mr Louis landed over the photographs in a Zurich hotel on Monday, and told the paper "I guarantee the authenticity of the photos. Sakharov must be completely healthy before the authorities allow him to be examined by an international doctors' commission". The picture shows the Nobel Peace Prize winner walking by some woods in a Gorki Park, wearing a woollen zip-fronted cardigan and carrying a raincoat over his arm. It is hard to determine his state of health from the picture, but he does not show obvious signs of his recent illness and hunger strike.

The picture of his wife shows her standing beside a car in a street, wearing a coat and headscarf.

Confronting the ghosts of a tragic past

West Berlin restores and remembers

Berlin is unique among cities. This is the first of three articles in which Michael Binyon explores aspects of West Berlin.

This is a city of ghosts, a city where the past reverberates along the streets and around the buildings that survived the bombing, a city whose present and future is dominated by its magnificent and terrible history.

Few cities have so many books about their past as photographs of the thriving imperial capital, pictures recalling the turbulence and excitement of the Weimar days when Berlin was a world capital, an intellectual hotbed, a frenetic, reckless society finally engulfed by the street battles and the swastikas.

Countless books and permanent exhibitions also recall the apocalypse and "zero hour", when battered Berliners tried to pick themselves up again amid the mounds of rubble, and the divided and occupied city became a new cold war battleground. Nostalgia for the Weimar past and a shudder at what followed add a frisson to everything today in the walled and isolated western half of the city, symbolized by the broken stump of the Gedächtnis Church at the top of the Kurfürstendamm.

Marks of the battleground are everywhere: the shell-pocked facades of the granite buildings that survived, the silent wasteland with the fragment of an imposing entranceway marking a once busy station, abandoned cobbled streets in the former centre with old tramlines that now lead only to the wall, photographs in an underground station of the bustling 1920s and of wrecked trains after the bombing.

Berlin lives, too, with its more recent past, with the wall and watchtowers, the blocked



High-rise and ruin: Gedächtnis Church in the Kurfürstendamm. Photograph: Bill Warhurst

up underground stations under East Berlin. Checkpoint Charlie and the rusting enamel notices warning you that you are leaving the British or American sector.

Wherever possible, the city - on both sides of the wall - is now trying to restore what can be brought back to life of pre-war Berlin. The elephant gate to the zoo, for example, smashed in the bombing, is now being painstakingly recreated. The Reichstag has been rebuilt, at huge cost, though now it looks over a green field instead of the city square familiar from photographs of demonstrations in the 1920s and 1930s.

West Berlin's Senate has an ambitious plan to redevelop the

former embassy quarter where the two abandoned symbols of the hubris of the former Axis allies decay among the wild flowers and grassy mounds.

The grandiose Japanese Embassy, complete with chrysanthemum above the marble entrance porch, was still being finished during the war even as the bombs began to fall. The Duce's similarly imposing monument to Fascist Italy nearby is also abandoned, deserted but for a few rooms in one wing used by the Italian Consulate.

The Senate is trying also to bring back life to the blighted former centre, cut in half by the wall. The National Gallery and the Philharmonie Concert Hall

elegant classical facade the engines of death were directed and in whose cellars the screams of the tortured resounded.

Some years ago, the Senate decided to turn the site, hard by the Berlin Wall, into a memorial to all victims of Nazism. The area, now a heap of earth, was also to serve as a recreation park for the inhabitants of Kreuzberg near by.

A competition to pick a design that could unite these seemingly incompatible demands produced schemes from 194 artists and architects, most either macabre or unrealistic, such as a hole 150ft deep, or a field of corn or a sarcophagus and a huge sculpture of a "desk murderer".

The winning design, just announced, will be a paved park planted with chestnut trees, with the foundations of the old palace outlining cast iron plaques that will be embossed with copies of SS documents and symbolically seal for ever the horrors below in the cellars.

Until now, the main memorial to the victims of National Socialism, put up in the early 1950s, is built round the former execution cell in north-west Berlin where some 2,500 men, women and youths were hanged or guillotined during the Nazi period, including 89 of Count Claus von Stauffenberg's fellow conspirators against Hitler. The small bare room, with the metal beam and the hooks from which they were hanged, is still there, filled with flowers and wreaths saying "never again" and a site of pilgrimage for many on today's generation.

It will be the focus next month of the nationwide remembrance planned for the fortieth anniversary of the bomb plot. Yet again Berlin will be confronted with the ghosts of its tragic past.

Tomorrow: Airlift anniversary

Leader hopes to cash in on abolishing income tax

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain



After only nine months of independence from Britain, St Kitts-Nevis is holding general elections tomorrow, the best part of a year early. It will be the first test of the federal system adopted last year by the two islands, which is seen as a possible model for other multi-island states in the Caribbean.

The Conservative Prime Minister, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, has been in power since

1980 with a one-seat majority, thanks to a coalition between his St Kitts-based People's Action Movement (PAM) and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP). The price of Nevis's support both for Dr Simmonds and for independence last September was a federal constitution which gives Nevis substantial autonomy and the right to secede.

In addition to independence euphoria, Dr Simmonds is relying on his abolition of

Mugabe and Thatcher to meet next month

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, is expected to have talks on the future of southern Africa with Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London next month.

He will be here for a Commonwealth Institute specialist conference on development in southern Africa, at which he will be making a key

THE LEGEND GROWS AT THE ÖSTERREICHING.

Jaguar takes 1st & 2nd in the Austria Trophy Race at Zeltweg, Austria, 17th June 1984.*

Jaguar are continuing to win the 1984 European Touring Car championship in spectacular style with their fourth successive win of the season.

Last weekend, in a gruelling 3½ hour race at the Österreiching in Zeltweg, the Jaguar XJ-S racing team took first and second places in the Austria Trophy.

This fifth win of the series further demonstrates Jaguar's complete dominance of the E.T.C. championships.

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Such excellence on the motor racing circuit promises supreme excellence on the road. For Jaguar is also racing on to greater and greater success, by breaking sales records worldwide.

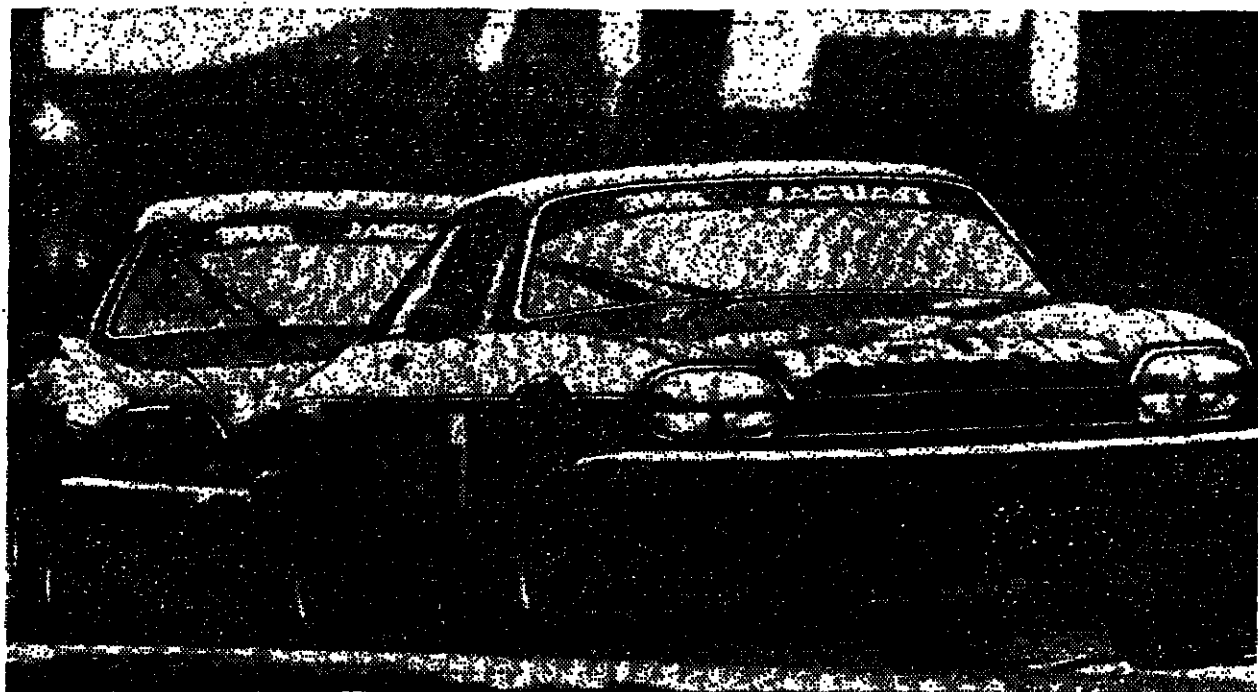
So far this year, Jaguar world sales have increased by more than 13%.

Many of the factors that have led to this continuing success, and the unique reliability and performance of the

Jaguar range of luxury and specialist cars, can be directly attributed to innovations and refinements pioneered on the race-tracks of the world.

Every Jaguar, on road or track, reflects the racing success of the Jaguar legend. It's one of the reasons why no other car reflects your success like a Jaguar.

The Jaguar XJ-S racing team are next at Salzburg in Austria. See them race and watch the legend grow.



Salzburg, Austria	1st July	Silverstone (TT), UK	9th September
Nurburg, Germany	8th July	Zolder, Hasselt, Belgium	23rd September
Spa, Belgium	28th & 29th July	Mugello, Florence, Italy	21st October

*Subject to official confirmation.



The legend grows

JAGUAR CARS, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

SPECTRUM

How close were human beings to the British nuclear tests in Australia? Evidence is emerging that servicemen - and even

mentally handicapped civilians - were placed as close as one mile to the blast. In the last of their series on the bomb tests that went wrong David Watts and George Brock report on the new facts

How near were human beings placed to the British nuclear explosions in Australia during the 1950s? Like so much other information on the tests, full details are only emerging many years later and very slowly.

A 1953 British Chiefs of Staff memo noted that: "The Army must discover the detailed effects of various types of explosion on equipment stores and men with and without various types of protection." The MoD explained this by saying that dummies and instruments, and not men, were placed close to the blast. In the words of MoD junior minister Mr Geoffrey Pattie: "The blast and thermal and radiation consequences of a nuclear explosion on man were determined by making measurements of the flux levels of various protected and unprotected positions using instruments and then calculating what the consequences of those flux levels would be for man."

The MoD later admitted that some men were stationed in a bunker 1½ miles from ground zero to give them "some experience of

from ground zero." Yet the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council (AIRAC) report in January last year had already revealed that a group of men had been stationed in the open, four kilometres from ground zero.

It is against the background of this steady seepage of changing information that the nuclear veterans in Britain, Australia and the United States are asking for fuller accounts of exactly how all such tests were conducted, for access to individual service health records and for a testing programme that takes full account of the different circumstances in which different groups of men found themselves.

A thorough inquiry would need to test allegations now being made for the first time by Australian service men who were at Maralinga that the tests there included secret experiments which have never been officially revealed.

Although he has never spoken about it before, for 28 years Mr Terry Toon has remembered a scream: "It was a helluva scream, like nothing you've ever heard," said Mr Toon. "It echoed right round the area."

Mr Toon and his fellow troopers with Seven Independent Field Squadron had been detailed to help the scientists to get into some bunkers after the blast in Operation Buffalo at the end of 1956. But they were not allowed near other bunkers and it was from one of these that the scream was heard.

One source who had access to the forward areas during these nuclear tests says that top secret tests were performed on the mentally subnormal. He did not see them but recalls: "They were brought in before One Tree (codename for the first of the four Buffalo explosions). One lot came into the rail siding at Watson and another lot was brought by air. They were kept in a special area off the main road running up to Maralinga village and south of the

airfield. You couldn't see the building from the road.

"You couldn't see them but you could hear them. That unearthly babbled mental patients make. After the second test you couldn't hear them any more."

Before he died of cancer 18 months ago, Warrant Officer Cliff Stuart, of Canberra, told his wife about the human tests. He had been responsible for the forward area during the Buffalo tests. "He said people were put into bunkers. He was very quiet about it. It upset him quite a bit because of the condition the people were in when they came out. He wouldn't say any more about it. He just said: 'One day all this will come out.'"

Apart from the late Warrant Officer Stuart, no witness even claims to have seen the subjects of these experiments and the three people making these claims have waited nearly 30 years to speak.

The Ministry of Defence in Britain, which handles queries about the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, con-

tinues to say that "no individuals were exposed to hazardous levels of radiation." Sir Ernest Titterton, a member of the Australian safety committee at Maralinga, told *The Times*: "I would stake my last sou that it is absolute nonsense."

But the allegations underline the fact that the public has learnt the details of the tests piecemeal. Here, for example, is another part of the story not told before.

The 1956 Monte Bello trials were remarkable for a top secret naval test which deliberately took the crew of a British destroyer into a fallout cloud. It was the first time such an exercise had been tried.

The Navy requires information, said the Chiefs of Staff defence research policy committee in 1953, "on effects of various types of atomic explosions on ships and their contents and equipment." The destroyer Diana was refitted at Devonport naval dockyard before sailing to the South Pacific with a more powerful pumping and sprinkler system and crude air filters, the ship, which would carry decontami-

nation equipment and scientists, was to sail as quickly as possible into the fallout cloud created by the Monte Bello tests, to judge the quality of the protection against radioactivity.

Mr Kenneth Black, then aged 18 and an engineering mechanic in the Diana, said that the crew was told that Diana was the first warship to have tried this. He said that after the ship had left the fallout zone and been "unsealed", they had been able to see contaminated coral dust on the deck and the areas it lay on had been put out of bounds.

Another Diana seaman, Mr Derek Addy, remembered trailing a device over the side nicknamed a "brute": a thick pole which floated upright in the water and tested radioactivity levels. A dingley full of scientific measuring equipment was left in the sea during the test. He said that the ship had sailed through the cloud after both explosions.

Mr Howard Jones was a 27-year-old engine-room petty officer in the ship and remembers that engine room personnel were equipped with

special suits, so hot to wear sealed that the boots would eventually fill with sweat. Along with other men thought to be at risk from contamination, he was taken to shower rooms and washed down. A Geiger counter reading showed a trace on his neck and he was washed again. His film badge dosimeter showed no unsafe exposure.

All three of these men have suffered serious health problems since then. None of them was officially shown as having been exposed to dangerous radiation and none of the problems can be conclusively linked to that risk. But if the Government's current statistical survey - which will not examine individual cases - does suggest that the risks were greater than originally realized, then men such as the crewmen on Diana, and in the forefront of the risk, deserve some of the most urgent consideration.

There are also Australian service men still alive who were similarly involved in what appear to have been "freelance" experiments by the military who wanted to take a rare opportunity to conduct such tests in "real" conditions. The morning after the second Monte Bello blast, in 1956, Australian service men were going ashore on the islands, dressed in shorts and sandals to gather up equipment. Chief Petty Officer Bryant Mills was detailed to look for a tank that had been left in the blast area and to measure how far it had been blown. Mr Mills died in Adelaide last September, officially from respiratory problems, but his sister says that his health declined from the time of the tests.

After the announcement of the latest government survey on the veterans, a group of doctors from several hospitals wrote to *The*

Lancet to criticize its terms of reference. "The service men present at the nuclear test explosions constitute a uniquely large sample of healthy young men who were at risk of exposure to ionizing radiation and among whom there now appears

Contaminated men were taken to the showers and washed down

to be evidence of radiation-related effects.

To examine as fully as possible their subsequent medical histories, access to a complete, nominal roll of the total group of exposed persons is required, together with full disclosure of what is known about radiation exposure of the men on duty during these tests.

The experience of the men in HMS Diana supports their argument that a proper survey depends on detailed information on each group of men. The debate about the consequences of low-level radiation exposure is still not settled; discoveries made with the veterans may affect future safety.

Queensland, 2,000 miles east of the original blasts at Monte Bello, suffers occasional outbreaks of mysterious human and animal illnesses which will have not been explained. In 1979 Palm Island, off the Queensland coast suffered 150 cases of a mysterious illness. The island was in the path of more than one fallout cloud.

As David Alton, MP, said in one Commons debate on the subject: "The experience in the South Pacific 30 years ago may be crucial to human safety in future."

'A scream like nothing you've ever heard'

The guinea pig ship: HMS Diana was fitted with crude air filters and decontamination equipment and sailed into the fallout cloud near the Monte Bello Islands

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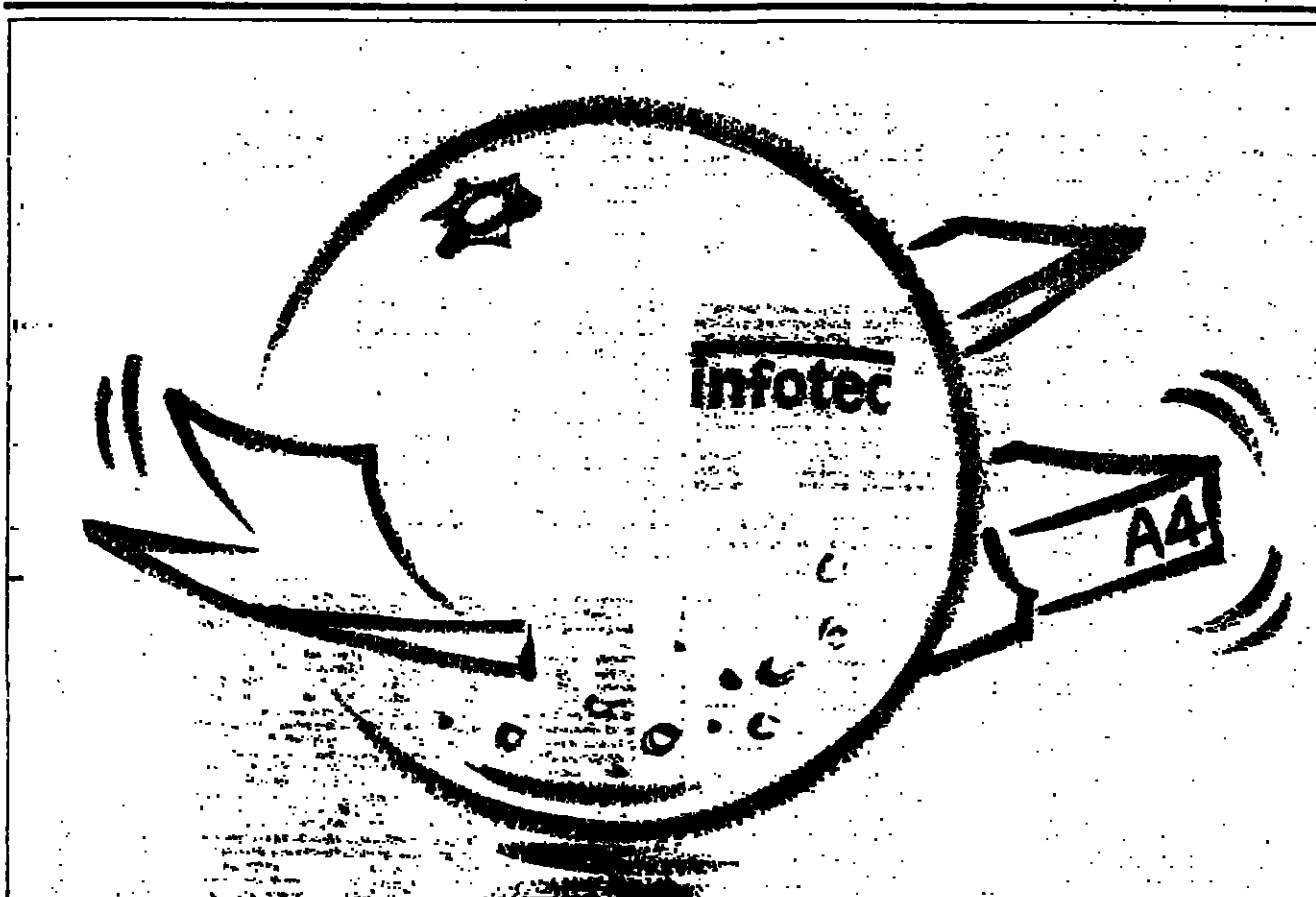
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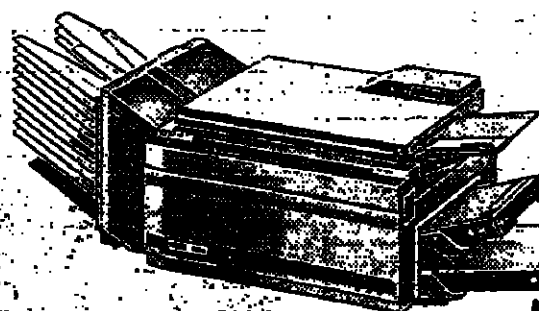
Veterans are asking for fuller accounts of how all tests were conducted

being close to an explosion." The Australian Department of Defence is currently investigating a claim that three servicemen were placed only one mile away during the second "Buffalo" test, codenamed Maroon. These last two disclosures were an advance on the last previous official British position put by Mr Pattie in March. He had then said that "it was decided to allow servicemen to experience the effects of nuclear explosions at ranges closer than previously allowed, and 200 United Kingdom servicemen were stationed at about eight kilometres up wind



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TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

Sir Francis Avery Jones, Mill House, Pulborough, West Sussex.

With the present not unreasonable British distrust of experts and of governments, journalists like Geoffrey Cannon and paramedical workers like Caroline Walker are making an important contemporary contribution towards improving the health of the nation. Some details may well prove to be incorrect but the main message gets through clearly. The health of people in western countries is being seriously harmed by the wide choice of rich or over-refined foods which makes it so easy for individuals to exceed their appropriate needs for calories and nutrients.

Today there is so much "unwitting overnutrition", the phrase introduced by the late Surgeon Captain T. L. Cleave to whom we owe the whole concept of the hazards of over-refining foods. Apart from personal intolerances, no single food is intrinsically harmful and on special social occasions there is no real reason why we should not enjoy the deliciously rich and tasty dishes and do so

without feeling guilty.

However, day by day we need a prudent regime with a bias against rich dishes, developing a savoury rather than a sweet tooth and having more unrefined cereals foods. This together with modest alcohol intake, more exercise and no cigarette smoking will go far to bring the present appalling epidemic of coronary heart disease under control as is already happening across the Atlantic. It will also reduce a number of troublesome medical maladies like gallstones, diverticulitis, obesity and diabetes which are known to be aggravated by the present-day choice of foods in western countries - and increasingly in the developing countries.

Professor J. N. Morris, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London.

The National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education, collating world evidence to the best of its ability, made radical long-term recommendations on the British diet. They also offered, as a first stage, more modest, worthwhile, shorter-term proposals. The scientific validity of these can scarcely be

in doubt, except perhaps that they were too moderate, translated into practice, however, they would bring about a major improvement in our typical diet. Professor Hoffenberg's reservations (June 15), though understandable in view of the extreme and even wild claims that are too prevalent, scarcely apply here. There is overwhelming evidence that the average British diet is far from optimal and it is entirely practicable to begin to remedy this.

These NACNE proposals now offer realistic targets for all concerned, including the food industry. Much of that (milk, for example) has been unenterprising in adapting to the new knowledge and to the growing public and professional concern and some of it, as Mr Cannon has illustrated, is corrupting the public taste, children's included, with fat, sugar and salt. These short-term proposals present an immediate challenge and opportunity to agriculture and the food industry.

The public is already moving with the new knowledge, albeit little and slowly in the absence of the necessary support: fortu-

nately the media, as well as health education, is now providing abundant information. The new knowledge imposes a major new responsibility on parents in particular, for the establishment of habits of healthy living, which of course extend beyond nutrition, to exercise, smoking and alcohol. Lifetime health is at issue, not merely the avoidance of damage that may already become evident in childhood.

Lord Young of Darnley, Chairman, College of Health 18 Victoria Park Square Bethnal Green, London.

Geoffrey Cannon's proposal that nutritional labelling on food should be made compulsory is one that we support unreservedly. The NHS could and should take the lead in encouraging healthy diets, not only by providing nutritious fresh food in hospitals, but by utilising its enormous buying power. The New York Schools Project buys food only from manufacturers who agree to reduce the quantities of fat, sugar and salt in their products. The NHS could do the same on a much larger scale.

moreover... Miles Kington

Recently, in this column, I offered you the prospect of an article on rape-fish. The response was unanimous. Nobody showed the slightest interest. Accordingly, in the true spirit of the column, I today give you an article on rape-fish, an article which will be rather instructive, very far-ranging and hardly amusing at all.

I must stress to begin with that there is no such fish as rape-fish. There is only a fish which the Spaniards think is called rape-fish, or at least those Spaniards who have to write out menus for travellers in four different languages. It can't be much fun, sitting with a stack of dictionaries late at night in your room, trying to work out what the Germans, French or English will call your dishes. I noticed in one restaurant in Ronda that ox-tail had been translated into French as *queue de boeuf*. That restaurant must then have gone to his French-English dictionary, because the same dish was offered in English as "beef-train".

But I digress, if changing the subject before you've got to it can be called digressing. The Spaniards have a fish called "rape", pronounced rah-pay. This is most often translated nonsensically as rape-fish and never, presumably, ordered by English visitors. But I also saw it translated as angel-fish, devil-fish and goosefish. And once, accurately, as monkfish.

Yes, this is the strange fish which has recently crept on to British menus as monkfish or -

as we like to translate everything into French to make it taste better - *lotte* or *houlotte*. If we refer to Alan Davidson's wonderful books on fish, we find that its Latin name is *Lophius Piscatorius* and that it lies on the sea floor with a device not unlike a fishing-rod (with bait) dangling over its mouth. Any small fish that comes close enough to investigate is swallowed: hence its other name of angler-fish.

The head and body are not much used in cooking, only the tail. Indeed, in Venice, its tail is a great speciality and is known there as *coda di rospo*. This means literally toad's tail, and you will not be surprised to hear that Venetian restaurateurs who sit up late at night with their dictionaries trying to turn this into many languages often end up telling British visitors that they may order tail of toad, or even woodtrain. Presumably it is not much ordered under this name.

The great thing about monkfish tail, from the chef's point of view, is that there is a lot of flesh and no bones, apart from the central spine. This means that there is a nice supply of white meat which can be dished up as something else: lobster, says Alan Davidson, and Chinese king prawns, says my local fishmonger. Monkfish is a lot cheaper than lobster or king prawns. Say no more.

The Germans call it *Seeteufel*, or sea-devil, which presumably explains the occurrence of "devil-fish" in Spain. The

Americans, who apparently do not eat it, call it goosefish.

The Marseillais, according to Andre Simon, call it *Crapaud de mer*, or sea toad, which links up nicely with the Venetian toad's tail. The Irish, it is good to learn, sometimes call it frogfish. And in some parts of the United States they are so impressed with its voraciousness that it has been called all-mouth, belly-fish or - most voracious of all - lawyer.

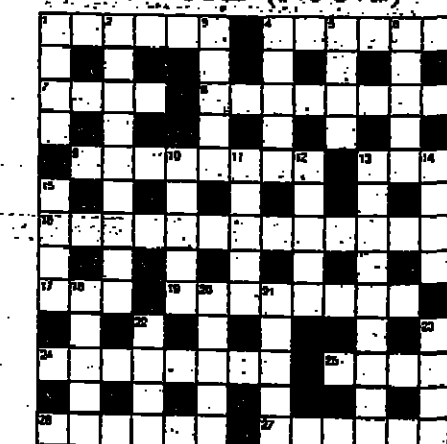
So there we are. Behind the simple word *lotte* on our trendy menus lies a fish which has reminded mankind of monks, angels, devils, toads, frogs, geese, angels and lawyers. A versatile little fellow. I think you will agree, especially if he can masquerade as king prawns and lobster as well.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 372)

ACROSS
1 Thames/Cherwell city (6)
4 Powerful (6)
7 Askew (4)
8 51st psalm (8)
9 Bribe (8)
13 Nine-thonged whip (3)
16 Landing gear (13)
17 Perception (3)
19 Fire raiser (8)
24 Sprout (8)
25 Blacking (4)
26 Despot (6)
27 Young fowl (6)

DOWN
1 Lambeth cricket ground (4)
2 Not permitted (9)
3 Discharge from service (5)
4 Harmonic sounds (5)
5 Micro-organism (4)
6 Earth (5)
10 Destiny (5)
11 Bring together (5)

SOLUTION TO No 371
ACROSS: 1 Critic 5 Wink 8 Exact 9 Neptune 11 Remedial 13 Brie 15 Transcendence 17 Runt 18 Scottish 21 Buffoon 22 Decor 23 Drum 24 Embryo
DOWN: 2 Realm 3 Tot 4 Consequence 5 Wipe 6 Neutron 7 Heathrob 10 Everywhere 12 Dunk 14 Adit 16 Aquifer 19 Itchy 20 Boom 22 Dub



12 Sacred Islam book (5)
13 Standard (9)
14 Quaker "you" (4)
15 Pleasant (4)
16 Mourful song (5)
20 Criticize severely (5)
21 In the lead (3,2)
22 Second Greek letter (4)
23 Adjoin (4)

WEDNESDAY PAGE

In the shadow of the throne

Some of the children of the Queen's family will always remain centre stage. Others will always appear on the edge of "royal" wedding photographs, as Alan Hamilton discovers

The Gloucesters

Duke with a vote

The last thing that Prince Richard of Gloucester expected was to inherit his father's royal dukedom. He was practising as an architect after graduating from Cambridge when his elder brother Prince William of Gloucester was killed in an air crash in 1972 and young Richard suddenly became heir.

A memorial to Prince William adorns the wall of the

parish church at Barnwell in Northamptonshire, a thatched picture-postcard village whose overall neatness at once indicates that it belongs to a large estate. In the church porch, at the end of a private path from the manor 200 yards away, a wooden bench is a further memorial to the dead prince.

By virtue of their father's unexpected accession to the throne, the three children of the Duke of Gloucester now find themselves twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth in line of succession to the throne. But that is already too far removed to be of any real relevance, and for their future they must look to the warm yellow stone walls of Barnwell Manor and its

accompanying 2,500-acre estate. Alexander Patrick Gregers Richard Windsor, Earl of Ulster, is the present Duke's eldest son and heir to the vast Barnwell estate, but he is only nine years old, and a long way from assuming the mantle of a substantial country landowner. He will, in his time, become Duke of Gloucester, but like the Duke of Kent's heir he will be a common or garden duke rather than a royal one: the title "His Royal Highness" stops with the grandchildren of King George V, of whom the present Duke is one.

The Gloucester children spend their weekdays in Kensington Palace, travelling to Barnwell at weekends to visit their grandmother, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester. Although the estate was bought by her late husband only about 50 years ago, the Princess was born a Montagu.

The present Duke's two daughters, Lady Davina Elizabeth Bendis Windsor, aged six, and Lady Rose Victoria Birgitta Windsor, aged four, will have to marry above their station if they ever wish for a title grander than "Lady". The British aristocracy is particularly sexist towards its womenfolk.



The Gloucesters: (from left) the Earl of Ulster, Lady Davina Windsor and Lady Rose

The Kents

The 'big name' girl

Lady Helen Marina Lucy Windsor, 20-year-old daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, had the distinction of being the first royal baby to use the surname of the British royal house. Those close to the throne are of course Windsors, and more recently Mountbatten-Windsors, but those at such elevated levels do not employ a surname. But her distinguished family name has not prevented Lady Helen from slipping six places in her lifetime to her current position as eighteenth in the line of succession. With Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, an exact contemporary and a close friend, she shares the gossip-column limelight as the most glamorous of the "peripheral royals", with her skin-tight baby-tees and trousers and her regulation pack of Marlboro cigarettes, currently *de rigueur* among all female Sloanes.

After schooling at St Mary's Convent, Wantage, where she was three classes ahead of Marina Ogilvy, Lady Helen finished her formal education as one of 20 girl sixth-formers in the robustly masculine environment of Gordonstoun, where she was a contemporary of Prince Edward, but where academic achievement was not her forte.

She managed a single A level, in art at C grade, and followed the course of many a smart young lady in joining Sotheby's in Bond Street for a three-



Royal glamour: Lady Helen Windsor, her elder brother George, Earl of St Andrews, (top) and Lord Nicholas

month art course. She went off to France to pursue her art studies, and is currently back in London studying French at the Institut Français. Her numerous boy-friends, and a long-standing liaison, now over, with an Edinburgh University student, earned her the popular press sobriquet of "The Royal Raver".

That apart, she is one of the most attractive of her set, taking

after her mother, the stunningly elegant Katherine Worsley, Duchess of Kent. The piercing blue Windsor eyes make her lineage, unmistakable. Nevertheless she is unlikely to be called to public life; there are just about enough glamorous young female royals ahead of her. Only marriage can elevate her above her current title of "Lady".

Her elder brother George, Earl of St Andrews, lying sixteenth in line of succession, can at least look forward to inheriting the title Duke of Kent on his father's death. But he will be an ordinary duke, not a royal one; the present Duke, being the grandson of King George V, is the last generation of that particular line who can call himself "His Royal Highness". George showed early academic promise, being the first royal to become a King's Scholar at Eton. But the talent faded temporarily and he left with only two low-grade A levels. A period at a Cambridge cramming school, reactivated the grey matter, however, and he is now in the second year of a three-year degree course at Downing College, Cambridge, studying history.

The youngest child of the Kent family, Lord Nicholas Charles Edward Jonathan Windsor, aged 13 and currently seventeenth in line of succession, is quietly pursuing his studies at Westminster School away from the public gaze.

All the Kent children will have to work for their living, and the current Civil List allowance paid to the Duke of Kent as a contribution towards his public duties will undoubtedly be extinguished on or before his death. The Duke, many years a soldier, is now vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and his public duties tend to reflect his interest in British industry and technology. He retains the rank of Major-General, and is a non-executive director of British Insulated Callenders Cables.

Seven years ago the family sold Coppings, their house at Iwer, Buckinghamshire, that had once belonged to Princess Victoria. They retain an apartment at York House, St James's, but the Kent family seat, which will in due season pass to the Earl of St Andrews, is now at Ammer Hall, near King's Lynn.

The Michaels

The minor Lord Fred

Lord Frederick Michael George David Windsor, born sixteenth in line of succession and now relegated to nineteenth, is five years old and known to family and friends as Lord Fred. He is much too busy learning to read at his London day school to ponder his future as an exceedingly minor royal.

His father, Prince Michael of Kent, younger son of the old Duke of Kent and grandson of George V whom he closely resembles with his full beard, forfeited his right to the throne under the 1772 Royal Marriages Act when he married a Roman Catholic, the Austrian Baroness Marie-Christine von Rohnitz. But the ban does not extend to his children, who are being faithfully reared in the ways of the Church of England.

At that distance, however, rights of succession are largely academic. Even Lord Fred's parents teeter on the very edge of the royal stage, and have been known to complain that they get no Civil List allowance despite their occasional public appearances. The by-no-means-clear criterion is whether duties are official, that is to say acting



The Austrian influence: Lord Frederick (left) and Lady Gabriella Windsor, children of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent

as the Queen's representative, or merely public, of the kind that could equally be conducted by a Lord Mayor or the local Rotary president.

The Michaels have a reputation, not entirely deserved, for being somewhat distanced from the rest of the royal family. Prince Michael is very much his own man, as shown by his refusal to bow to convention in his choice of a wife. The choice of name for his first-born is equally unconventional: Frederick fell out of royal favour as a name after the early death of "Poor Fred", George III's father, who was regarded as half-witted.

Lord Fred's three-year-old sister has an equally unusual

The Ogilvys

Edge of the stage

Of all the royal children the Ogilvys strut their hour closest to the edge of the royal stage. Indeed, with the dedicated connivance of their parents, they have grown up almost entirely in the unseen shadows of the wings, and it is there they are likely to remain in pursuit of relatively normal, if comfortable, citizenship.

Their mother, Princess Alexandra, daughter of King George V's fifth child, was herself a peripheral royal who happened to reach maturity at the same moment that Elizabeth II ascended the throne in 1952. The number of available royals to share public engagements was sparse and Alexandra was recruited to the public circus, not least because of the esteem in which the public held her mother, the late Princess Marina of Kent.

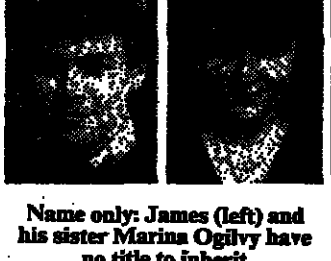
Thirty years in the public eye have won Alexandra unstinting affection as a woman of unstuffy charm and classical physical beauty, regal of presence but more accessible than her distant first cousin. Yet she has no title to hand on to her children. Alexandra's father was the Duke of Kent, but that title has gone to her elder brother and his heirs.

Her husband, the Hon Angus Ogilvy, is also a second son. His father was the Earl of Airlie, but Angus too has an elder brother who has taken that title for himself and his heir, and with it the family seat of Cortachy Castle at Kiriemuir in Scotland.

The present Earl, chairman of Schroders Bank, has just been appointed Lord Chamberlain. So Angus too has nothing to leave his offspring but vulgar money. Educated at Eton, followed by a three-year commission in the Royal Scots Greys immediately after the war, Angus Ogilvy has spent his working life as "something in the City": a clutch of directorships, currently headed by seats on the board of Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation, Rank, and Sotheby's.

The Ogilvys do not even own their principal home, Thatched House Lodge in Windsor Great Park, but lease it from the Crown.

James Robert Bruce Ogilvy, born on Leap Year Day 1964 as thirteenth in line of succession but now relegated to twentieth and will retain the title of plain



Name only: James (left) and his sister Marina Ogilvy have no title to inherit

Neither of the children has performed any public duties, nor are they likely to. The Ogilvys have been particularly keen to keep them out of the public gaze, particularly after earlier school days. As there are now more than enough royals much closer to the throne to share out the public appearances, the Ogilvy children are unlikely to find a place on the Civil List, and will quietly slip off the edge of the royal stage into the relative anonymity of a well-connected and well-heeled private life.

It is their fate, if fate it be, to appear at the edge of photographs of future weddings of the royal cousins, and to have the onlooker puzzle: "Who's that?"

MEL CALMAN'S AFFAIRS OF THE HEART



A very unfunny thing happened to me on the way to *The Times* a few weeks ago. My doctor told me that I'd had a heart attack. Trust me not to notice. The trouble with being a hypochondriac is that you're so busy worrying about your health, you don't notice the fact that you've had a heart attack.

I had been feeling out of breath when indulging in heavy exercise - like going to the bathroom. And so I'd gone to my doctor for reassurance. "Just tell me I'm OK please", I said. Instead of bland reassurance I got an ECG and this deafening news about a heart attack. "A minor episode", the GP called it. Well, it may have been minor to medical science - but it felt extremely major to me, I can tell you.

"I want you to go to hospital for a check-up", he said.

"Tomorrow", I said. "I must go to work now. They're holding the front page and it's a very heavy thing to hold for longer than ten minutes".

"Go now", he said, "and pack a bag as I expect they'll invite you to stay". That's the trouble with having so much charm: people keep asking one to stay.

I went home and packed a bag. I wondered if I should ring my lawyer and make a will. Don't be so silly, I said to myself and concentrated on choosing some books to take with me for company. Nothing seemed suitable. Tolstoy seemed too serious and P. G. Wodehouse too frivolous. I settled for *Bemelman's Life Class*. It always makes me laugh - and the title had suitable overtones. I was, as you can see, getting into the right cosmic frame of mind.

It was now six o'clock in the evening and the casualty department was not too busy. I tried to phone a friend but the only two phones there were broken. I remembered they were broken the last time I was there about six years ago. If only British Telecom spent less time on Communications and more on telephones...

A young doctor of about 23 examined me and studied a fresh ECG. "You might have had a heart attack or you might not. I'll show this to a more senior doctor." He smiled. I didn't. "Won't be long", he said and disappeared for an hour. I lay there, all undressed and shivering with panic on a sort of trolley. I felt like an uncooked fish, waiting for the chef's verdict on how they wanted me served.

A passing nurse remembered my name from the old days when she had been a cashier at my bank, and on the strength of this emotional involvement, offered to get me a cup of tea. She then pulled up the sides of my trolley and I was trapped like a six-year-old in a cot.

While I waited I examined my life and I did not pass. I wanted to get my book but the effort of unlocking the bars of my trolley seemed beyond me. I wanted my Mum and I remembered that she'd gone to the Great Cartoonist in the Sky many years ago. If I got out of this place I said to Him Up There, I will be so GOOD. I will eat up all my fibre and take regular exercise, like all the colour magazines say one should. And I will even help old ladies across the road - not just the pretty ones with nice legs.

Him Up There did not reply. As usual he was either not there, or engaged talking to someone else. God is a bit like British Telecom - too busy with astral satellites to bother with mere mortals like you and me.

The Senior Doctor arrived. He was all of 25 years old. He also smiled. He thought I might have had a heart attack some weeks ago. "A minor episode", he said. Well, if I had learned nothing else this night, it was this new wonderful phrase that covered major fears. I could hardly wait to try it out on someone else.

"Have you any chest pains?" he asked. "No", I said firmly. "You can go home then. Come back to the clinic on Monday." I dressed quickly before he could change his mind. The time was nearly ten o'clock. I had spent the longest four hours of my life without my clothes on. And it wasn't as much fun as some of the other things you can do without any clothes on.

Several weeks and doctors later I got my instructions. Lose weight. Stop all cholesterol. Take exercise. So it is goodbye to cakes and hello to running shoes. I will report further. I hope to get fit and I expect to hate every minute of it.

Mel Calman

CALMAN'S FACT SHEET:

Age: 53 (52 when he had the heart attack)
Height: 5ft 7½ins
Weight: 11st 8lb (when he started the diet)

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STARTS TOMORROW
JUNE 21ST

AT ALL BRANCHES NATIONWIDE

FREE with Punch

With Punch this week, **THE LIVING IS EASY**, a free magazine on Summer-time food and drink with generous helpings from Cyril Ray, Clement Freud, Paul Levy, Jeffrey Bernard, and Richard Boston on a guide to the food guides. Help yourself. It takes more than one swallow to make a summer.

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THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole

Milk mountains and lakes have to be good for something and they are. They are good for yogurt.

Ultra-heat-treated (UHT) milk is unspeakably nasty in tea, and really not very nice to drink as it is. But fortified with a spoonful or two of dried skimmed milk it makes thick, creamy yogurt which has a fresh yet mild taste.

What most often "goes wrong" with home-made yogurt is that its texture is too watery and its taste too tart. Both are easily remedied. The texture problem is solved by adding dried skimmed milk powder and the flavour is softened by shortening the setting or incubation time.

No special equipment is needed to turn milk into yogurt. It is simply a controlled souring process using one of the bacteria which occur naturally in untreated milk. Lactobacillus bulgaricus produces the taste most people like best and it can be added to milk in the form of a powdered starter bought from a health food shop, or more

simply still, in a spoonful of natural, unpasteurized yogurt - your own in the case of second or subsequent batches.

Incidentally, all yogurt is "live", as it says on so many cartons, unless it has been pasteurized after the milk has been turned into yogurt. So most commercially produced plain yogurts can be used as a starter.

To make yogurt without a machine requires only that the mixture of milk and starter is kept warm and still until it has set. This can be done by setting a covered bowl in a warm airing cupboard, or by pouring it into a wide-necked vacuum flask, closing it tightly, and leaving for three or more hours, until it has set.

The bacteria used to make yogurt will not multiply at temperatures below 32°C/90°F, and are destroyed by temperatures above 46°C/115°F. They grow best between 40°C and 43°C/105°F and 110°F. If this cannot be checked with a thermometer a good guide is to dip a finger into the cooling milk. If you can hold your finger in it to a count of 10, and the milk still feels hot, it will probably be about right.

Lastly, joggling is bad for yogurt. It does not like to be disturbed while it is incubating.

Nudging or jostling will cause it to separate.

Thick, natural yogurt

Makes 1 litre (1 1/4 pints)

1 litre (1 1/4 pints) UHT milk

4 tablespoons powdered, skimmed milk

1 tablespoon natural yogurt or powdered starter as directed

Put the milk in a pan and heat it to just below boiling.

Remove it from the heat at once and set it aside until it has cooled to 40°C to 43°C/105°F to 110°F.

Add the powdered skimmed milk and the yogurt or powdered starter and whisk the mixture lightly.

Pour the milk into jars or bowls, cover and incubate at the same temperature until the yogurt has set. This can take as little as three hours or as long as eight.

As soon as the yogurt is firm, chill it thoroughly to arrest the working of the bacteria and retain its mild, fresh taste.

To stabilize yogurt so that it can be added to hot food without curdling, it must be heated again and cornflour added. Once stabilized the yogurt will keep for up to two weeks in the refrigerator, and it is a useful standby for adding to soups and sauces.

Stabilized yogurt

Makes 1 litre (1 1/4 pints)

1 litre (1 1/4 pints) natural yogurt, home-made or bought

1 tablespoon cornflour

Pour the yogurt into a pan and whisk it until it is liquid.

Add the cornflour and whisk it in till thoroughly blended. Bring the yogurt slowly to the boil, stirring it. Simmer it for 10 minutes, then cool it as quickly as possible. Chill and use as needed.

What could be simpler than a hot baked potato and a cool dressing of yogurt mixed with spring onions and herbs? It even looks prettier than a big knob of butter.

Onion and herb relish

Serves four to six

300ml (1/2 pint) natural yogurt

8 spring onions, sliced in rings

8 tablespoons finely chopped herbs - parsley, coriander, tarragon, sorrel, thyme etc.

Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

Mix together the yogurt, onion, herbs and seasonings, and chill for an hour or so allow the flavours to develop. Serve with freshly baked potatoes.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Almost no race

The GLC yesterday telephoned *Sunday Times* journalist Jane Bird telling her not to bother turning up to "judge" its "anti-racist" competition to produce a new video computer game, which the GLC published to the tune of £15,000. "We've already picked the winners," said Patricia Devine, the GLC's organizer. Could this be a fit? No, said Miss Devine; the GLC received only four entries - two of which were so bad that Ken Livingstone, who was to have been one of Jane's five fellow-judges, is too ashamed to display them. He has nevertheless decided to award one of the games - which lasts only one minute - a cash booby prize; the other broke the contest rules. The winners of the two "passable" entries will receive prizes of £500 each from Livingstone at a ceremony on Friday.

Heavy handed

Given the chippiness of Canadians, I am loath to explain why I accidentally described their future prime minister yesterday as John "Chick" Murray, instead of using his proper surname, Turner. I fear I was thinking of Chick Murray's, the Edinburgh pub, on whose Heavy I was weaned.

I am assured that the editors of the new Macmillan *Guide to Britain's Nature Reserves* realize the mammoth is extinct, even though it appears in the book's index. As a conservationist, I am working through the text, seized upon a sentence beginning: "This guide is a mammoth work..."

Call of God

The quiescence of the nation's churchmen under a double dose of American evangelism ended this week with an extraordinary public clash between Luis Palau and Lord Soper. Palau, currently holding forth in "evangelical rallies at the Queen's Park" in London, was interrupted by Lord Soper's reference to "30-minute conversions" on an LBC *Nightline* phone-in, and called in to complain. Soper immediately accused Palau of practising "ecclesiastical fascism" in his fundamentalist adherence to the Bible. Palau called Soper's name-calling "slipshod" and asked: "Who should I stick to? Lord Soper? Soper responded: 'I think that would be on the whole preferable', leading the American to accuse him of putting himself in the place of God. Finally Palau said he would visit Soper at Speakers' Corner on Sunday if he would visit OPR. Yesterday, Soper told me he has no intention of making the trip. "It would be used as propaganda," he explained.

Female fringe

As offending blackbatters at Pratt's are being routed out and asked to resign, I hear a drama of equal proportions is raging at the Athenaeum. The club is proposing to hold a referendum to admit women members. I am told that not least among the arguments for such a preposterous move is that the club (membership £300 a year) needs the cash. Until now, the female thrill has been strictly limited to partaking of its public school style grub in the main dining room, where women may be escorted in the evenings only. During lunch, women guests are confined to the "annexe".

Classical lines



Following my item last week about the Tory EEC candidate whose election address map had annexed East Germany and Liechtenstein, a Kent reader sends me his local Liberal candidate's leaflet in which the map omits Greece. But there was, my mistake, agent Chris Lewcock tells me, Greece was aesthetically awkward for the artist. "It seemed the neatest and easiest thing was to leave it out." The Greek community will be relieved to learn candidate Peter Billenese limped home a poor third.

He's the pits

Scargill is "destroying the coal industry single-handed." He's the Labour movement's nearest equivalent to a First World War general. Not MacGregor's words, nor Thatcher's. They were made in a private conversation by Neil Kinnock to *Newsnight's* reporter Robert Harris, who plans to publish them in his forthcoming biography of the Labour leader. Kinnock is further quoted as saying it was "the strutting demagoguery" of a "bullying" Scargill speech denouncing critics of Tony Benn as traitors to socialism that persuaded him not to vote for Benn in the crucial 1980 deputy-leadership elections. Small wonder, then, that the Labour leader has not made common cause with the striking miners.

Tomorrow is another debt

By Lord Lever



The conspiracy of wishful thinking on the international debt crisis is breaking down. At last week's summit the world's leaders reluctantly and imperfectly recognized that there is a crisis for the resolution of which they share responsibility.

The big western banks have a leading exposure to the poorer countries amounting to nearly three times their total capital and reserves. A good part of this debt, realistically judged, is in default. But banks and debtors alike have avoided acknowledging this by the process of rescheduling - of necessity accepting promises for the future to replace those that presently cannot be met.

When this bank lending was originally undertaken, nobody really gave thought to how the interest and capital repayments would be met. Looked at in total, a debtor country can pay its debts only by running a surplus on its trade account. However, an individual bank's operations are not based on such macro-economic calculation. Indeed, until fairly recently, individual banks had only the haziest notion of the totals being borrowed by any one country.

In my experience, whenever this matter was discussed by governments or bankers between 1974 and 1979, it was assumed that there would be refinancing rather than genuine repayment, i.e. that there would always be fresh credits available to meet interest and capital obligations and that no actual transfers of resources from the debtor countries would be required.

There was occasional talk of vast oil or raw material resources, as with Mexico and Brazil, but figures were vague and there was no mention of the number of poor people who had to be maintained from them. These debtor countries have vast populations, low income per head and chronic political problems. Any notion that they could organize their affairs to generate trading surpluses sufficient to service their debts within a commercial time scale must be based on wishful thinking, not on calculation or experience.

Any judgment on the economic and political feasibility of debtor countries at some distant date making payment in real terms must depend, too, on another question: Can the lending countries themselves accommodate the export surplus of the debtors that would be required? This would create adjustment problems for the creditor countries far larger than those raised by the present Japanese export surplus and would create difficulties reminiscent of those raised by the reparations that bedevilled the world's economy and politics after the First World War.



In the past three years, France has surprised her neighbours by being apparently immune to the "pacifist" wave so noticeable in other European countries, by supporting the Nato-TNF decision more actively - especially with the leftist government of Francois Mitterrand - than the other Atlantic allies, and by renewing, and in some cases by reinforcing her pledge to the alliance at a time when other aired doubts and had feelings about it. Why is it so?

To be sure, this support has to be qualified by a very heavy caveat indeed: it is easier to approve deployment of new weapons when those weapons are destined to other countries, not to one's own country, to hail an alliance when one has taken distance from it, and to renounce any direct subordination to it. Except for a few isolated voices, France's approval of the Pershing, and cruise missile deployment has never gone as far as to claim acceptance of even a few of those missiles on French territory.

As far as Nato is concerned, the French consensus has been even more monolithic on one point: there is no question for Paris to come back into the integrated command. On the contrary, the whole evolution in western Europe - has convinced the French - the political elite as well as the average citizen - that de Gaulle was right with his two basic decisions of the 1960s: the withdrawal of Nato command and its counterpart, and the creation of an independent nuclear force.

The first decision is now seen more as an anticipation of the present illness of Nato structures than as the affirmation of French independence and a rebellion against the "Anglo-Saxons". If the Germans, the Dutch, and in some degree the British people have today second thoughts about American protection, so goes the reasoning in Paris, it is because they have lost sight of the fact that heavy American power and strategy, has deprived them of the necessary feeling of responsibility for their own defence.

"Songs have overthrown kings and empires", Anatole France declared grandly. He did not cite any evidence for his claim, but certain songwriters have long believed that popular music could change the course of history. In 1946, People's Songs Inc. was formed in America for the express purpose of promoting the "use of songs as a weapon". Admittedly, the organization collapsed after three years, but its philosophy continues under new crusading composers.

According to some in the British music world, political songs are now back in fashion. There is the recent hit by The Special A.K.A. Nelson Mandela, the current single by Human League, "The Lebanon", and the new release by Frankie Goes to Hollywood, "The Tube", whose (supposedly) controversial video shows lookalikes of Presidents Chernomir and Reagan locked in combat.

Politicians often despair at the lyrical naïveté of such records, but more sophisticated observations on political subjects rarely have any impact. A few months after the

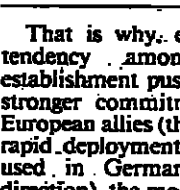
Bankers like Walter Wriston and his followers were shrewd enough to see that interest payments in real terms would not be made within a banker's time scale. Their mistake was to believe that debts of this size could be serviced indefinitely by fresh borrowing. Their arguments erroneously attempted to equate the external borrowing by impoverished countries with the state debt - internal - of the world's richest countries.

Far from it being true that sovereign borrowers never defaulted, the history of past lending across frontiers is one where genuine repayment of debt and interest is the exception, not the rule. But the OECD governments were anxious to escape responsibility for supporting and disciplining this borrowing, and the governments of the borrowing countries were anxious to enjoy unlimited and unconditional credit. Both were ready to share Mr. Wriston's delusions of indefinite painless finance. Delusions widely shared have much the same impact as fact - but only temporarily. Real life ultimately breaks in and finance dries up.

Where there is no convincing prospect of service of debt in real terms, the borrowing has the structure and hence the stability of a chain letter. It is inevitable that credibility will be lost at some point.

Battle march to a French tune

As President Mitterrand arrives in Moscow, Michael Tatu (left) continues our series on the 35th anniversary of Nato with an analysis of the French approach to East-West relations



That is why, even if a growing tendency among the French establishment pushes in favour of a stronger commitment towards the European allies (the constitution of a rapid deployment force, able to be used in Germany, goes in that direction), the mood remains hostile to any Nato integration. It is rather Nato which has to come closer to France.

De Gaulle's decision, about the French nuclear force, is more than ever an article of faith. To be sure, some questions are raised, but the acceptance of what used to be called the "force de frappe" has not been questioned since the parties of the left accepted it in 1977.

Since that time Francois Mitterrand supported the nuclear military program with a double zeal, without even the slight hesitations which Giscard d'Estaing demonstrated about nuclear doctrine in the first years of his term.

As far as public opinion is concerned, a large consensus is in favour of the nuclear deterrent, based upon the premise that this force remains in French hands, and that there is not too much debate about its use.

In fact - and some critics speak about a new "Mugoini line" - the average citizen is satisfied with the presence of this ultimate and national guarantee to French security, but prefers to think that it will not be used at all, that this weapon is a "non-war" weapon. Opinion polls testify that in case of a Russian aggression "negotiations" will be preferable to a nuclear war for many French people.

The fact remains that the possession of nuclear weapons by France, and more than that, the considerable development of a French nuclear arsenal in the years to come does not run into any significant opposition. Unilateral disarmament in West Germany and Scandinavia countries put on arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union, has no deep roots in France.

ments, to bankers, and to the debtors in the immediate future is brutally clear. They must either bring into being a system which genuinely refinances at least the interest due on the debts or face default with its calamitous consequences to creditors and debtors.

Central banks have organized energetic emergency action. Fire brigades, however, may be overwhelmed by outbreaks and much unnecessary damage will be done before their arrival unless something is done to reduce the risk of fire breaking out.

Governments must now organize with the use of all their institutions, such as the central banks, the IMF and the export credit insurance departments, that combination of public purpose and private finance which was always required both to regulate and protect the banking system and to apply commercial disciplines to the borrowers. The minimum required for safety is to provide sufficient funds to enable the debtors to pay their interest to the banks in the years ahead.

Given a guaranteed flow of interest, the banks would be expected to make realistic write-downs of the questionable debts over say, a 10 year to 15-year period. This is not "bailing out" the banks - the write-down would impose heavy but manageable losses upon them.

Much comment on this subject ignores the fact that in all civilized countries, and in the most vigorous market economies, banks are not controlled by insolvency but by regulation and for obvious reasons. The governments and the banks were in this lending together, and only together can they come out of it without the gravest damage to the financial and economic systems of creditors and debtors alike.

Governments will not knowingly choose to accept the bankruptcy of the Western banking system or that of the debtor countries. But if they fail to see and understand the difference between bankruptcy and adequate support, until it is too late, we may witness the creation of an unmanageable momentum of crisis. Though the sums involved in present problems are large in relation to the resources of banks and their debtors they are tiny in relation to the world economy. The whole of the developing countries' debt to the banks is little more than one OECD's potential growth of the OECD economies.

Lord Lever of Manchester, a former Labour minister, is chairman of the Commonwealth Expert Group on Developing Countries' External Debt Problem.

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peralism", anti-communism and anti-Sovietism were identified with fascism and Nazism; the most reasonable option for some "moderate" intellectuals was sort of neutralism between East and West. A pro Nato stand was not fashionable at all.

Now all this has changed, again out of tune with neighbouring countries. Now, when the previously anti-communist intellectuals of Germany or the Netherlands question the legitimacy of the Atlantic alliance and look with a much greater indulgence on the Soviet Union and her positions in Europe, the French leftist intelligentsia has broken its sentimental ties with Soviet "socialism", which has become the main enemy instead of the model.

It is not to say that there is no real or potential problem. First, French immunity to the pacifist mood has been due principally to the strong and personal commitment of Francois Mitterrand, as president, to a strong defence and to a tough line towards the Soviet Union. Without him, or simply with a return of the Socialists into opposition, the way will be open to a more "peaceful" trend through the combined action of three currents of opinion: the pro-Soviet Communist line, the "anti-military" mood of remnants of the radical left and the traditional leanings of old-time socialists towards disarmament talks and "collective security".

Secondly, some dogmas of original French doctrines are likely to be eroded under the influence of new technologies and debates about credibility. Thirdly, the problem of "European defence", more precisely the implementation of the concept of "extended deterrence" to German territory, has yet to find a satisfactory answer.

But most of these questions remain a matter for specialists. French public opinion at large is not really worried. It will remain so at least as long as French nationalism remains broadly satisfied, as de Gaulle wanted it.

The author is leader writer for *Le Monde* and a former correspondent in Moscow and Washington.

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Unlike so many 1980s songs on the subject, there are no political clichés, no preaching or ranting. The singer "isn't bitter", said Harburg. "He's bewildered. Here is a man who has built his faith and hope in this country. He just doesn't understand what could have gone wrong."

Songs confronting "the issues" may be temporarily in fashion but, despite the success of Nelson Mandela, none of them will overthrow kings or empires. Besides, what George Orwell called the "subversive" quality in popular music often reveals itself in other ways. During the Nazi occupation of Denmark, one song became a sort of resistance hymn for the people ever since the night when the Germans broadcast, as usual, their communique praising the glorious victories of their invincible forces. Immediately afterwards, the illegal Danish underground radio came on the air with a cheerful version of "It Ain't Necessarily So".

Mark Steyn

Robin Cook

Laugh all the way from the polls

A year ago I spent most of the week huddled together with other Labour survivors seeking comfort in our company and an explanation for our recent electoral rout. Those of us who then spent sombre hours mapping the bottom of the pit in our party's fortunes can vividly appreciate the degree of recovery that was achieved in last week's European elections.

The most revealing indicator is not the role of gains from the Conservatives but the even longer tally of seats where Labour came from behind and took over the Alliance as the main challenge to sitting Tories. A year ago Labour and Alliance polled almost the same popular vote: last week Labour pulled in double the Alliance vote.

Nor can the Alliance explain away its decision by reference to the low turn-out. The striking feature about the share of votes (41 per cent Conservative; 37 per cent Labour) 19 per cent Alliance) is that it neatly fits the average of all recent opinion polls (40 per cent Conservative; 38 per cent Labour; 20 per cent Alliance). The third of the electorate who took the trouble to visit the polls are plainly a representative sample of the electorate as a whole.

It is a sign of Labour's success that the style of its campaign is now under attack from opponents crying "foul". In the general election Cecil Parkinson taunted us with having lost our sense of humour. This time around Chairman Gummer complained that Labour had too much fun instead of getting on with the serious business of boring our audiences with Euro statistics.

The charge as labelled is that Labour disturbed the peace of shopping centres with its jaunty campaign bus, tempted the youth vote with a music competition, and even contaminated the platforms of its rallies with people who expressed their support in song or in satire. All these are held to be illicit activities which cannot be reconciled with the legitimate business of campaigning by means of publishing the 95 theses on which we were standing and nailing them to the door of party headquarters. I fear we must plead guilty and compound the offence by admitting that some of us actually enjoyed the blend of entertainment and politics with which we experimented, and which proved a winning formula.

In Edinburgh we filled the largest auditorium in the city with 3,000 electors attracted by a programme of speeches, folk-song and comedy. I have long acquaintance with our local membership, and generally while away the long hours at party rallies by betting against myself whether I can name more than half the audience. This time I was

encouraged to discover how few faces I could recognize among an audience that had reached beyond the converted.

How many left the hall having undergone conversion I cannot report, as ITN conducted no exit poll, but I suspect that among those who switched the satire of the comedians weighed as heavily as the rhetoric of the politicians. Nor need we apologize for harnessing the power of laughter. It is a most formidable tool with which to expose the irrationality of the arms race or to counterpoint the ugliness of mass unemployment.

In any case there is something wholly perverse about the notion that politics can or should be neatly fenced off into its own corner distinct from all other elements of social culture. Nobody thought that way when the labour movement was first gathering its strength.

The roots of the movement to secure the franchise for working men can be traced to tavern clubs. The miners' gala days, which have drawn spectacular numbers this month, serve to remind us of the long tradition in which summer holiday was a celebration of the rights and dignity of Labour. The superb banners which appear for their annual outing at such occasions demonstrate how the pioneers sought artistic expression for their ideals and objectives.

Labour still only secures a permanent base among its new supporters if it can build the same relationship with the culture of the masses which was enjoyed by those who first forged the movement.

Paradoxically, Labour provided more fun than the other parties in the European elections because we took it more seriously. The Conservatives in particular mounted a low-key campaign, almost as if from the outset they were preparing an alibi that these elections did not really matter. Had they taken the poll seriously we would have witnessed them embracing the techniques of showbusiness with the same panache that they showed in the general election.

Here I am drawn back, again, to that week a year ago, and to offer you a tableau that remains my most bitter image of our rout by the superior campaign of our opponent. The setting is a posh Wembley arena and Mrs Thatcher, encircled by sportsmen and pop singers, flings her final taunt of the campaign: "can anyone imagine the Labour Party organizing such a rally? Maybe the old Labour Party could, but the new one could not." Oh, yes it could. We have just done it, and next time we will do it even better.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Winston Fletcher

Same rule for soap and soap boxes

The latest spate of political advertising by the GLC and other town councils has shown its power in the European election campaign. It has also, unsurprisingly, provoked a spate of complaints to the Advertising Standards Authority. The recent Conservative Party advertisement extolling the blessings of EEC membership contained, it now transpires, a veritable cornucopia of inaccuracies. Yet the Advertising Standards Authority refuses to get involved: political advertisement, it asserts determinedly, are outside its bailiwick.

Unfortunately this means that nobody really controls the content of political advertisement. The politicians and their agencies are free to say pretty much what they like - and of course they do so. How is it that the Advertising Standards Authority restrains and controls commercial advertisers, yet allows political advertisers complete and unfettered freedom? Why are political advertisements not required, like all other, to be "legal, decent, honest and truthful"?

The ASA's answers are hardly convincing. "It would be an impertinence, not to mention a folly," it insists, "if the authority were to attempt to adjudicate upon matters of political doctrine or policy".

Indeed it would. Just as it would be an impertinence, not to mention a folly, if the authority were to attempt to adjudicate upon matters of commercial doctrine or policy. The authority is not required to adjudicate upon any matters of doctrine or policy. It is merely charged with the humble and humdrum job of ensuring that advertisements are "legal, decent, honest and truthful". Shouldn't political advertisements be subject to these reasonable restraints?

Since questions of illegality and indecency hardly arise, the debate concerns only honesty and truthfulness. In political argument, the Advertising Standards Authority argues, "the selection and presentation of the facts are so closely interwoven with the argument that the disentanglement of fact and opinion is a practical impossibility".

Stuff and nonsense. Exactly the same is true of many, if not most, commercial advertisements. Yet miraculously the Advertising Standards Authority manages to achieve such "practical impossibilities" hundreds of times each week. "The authority has no wish to hinder freedom of expression," responds the Advertising Standards Authority primly. Not even dishonest and untruthful expression?

Nobody is asking the Advertising Standards Authority to judge the merit or worth of opinions - political, commercial, or for that matter religious or aesthetic. It is simply being asked to ensure that information presented as facts in

advertisements should be honest and truthful in political as well as in commercial advertisements.

Part of the difficulty, the Advertising Standards Authority contends, is that many political advertisements are placed by foreign bodies, pressure groups, idiosyncratic visionaries with eccentric attitudes to honesty and truth.

It is a basic tenet of our democracy, the authority believes, that such bodies and cranks should be allowed to propagate their views to the British people unfettered and uncensored (just as long as they can afford a whole page in *The Times*).

Well, nobody who cares deeply about the spiritual well-being of the British people would wish simultaneously to impoverish *The Times* and to restrain Mr Loo Nee Bin from his expressing his fervent belief that the prohibition of other hunting in southern Rangoon would solve all the world's problems. Provided of course that Mr Bin makes clear that his opinions are opinions, not facts; and the *Times* (or whoever) vets his copy carefully before publication.

There is a world of difference between the fact that "1,000 people were massacred" and the opinion "we claim that 1,000 people were massacred" - just as there is a world of difference between "waterproof" and "water-resistant", or "stops tooth cavities", and "helps reduce tooth decay". And every case of commercial advertisers, in order to be honest and truthful, are required to qualify their claims. Why should political advertisers be treated differently?

What about wild promises of the "We'll cut unemployment at a stroke" variety? Should they, could they also be controlled? Clearly not. Predictions are opinions, and the Advertising Standards Authority is not required to fetter the expression of opinions. One man's exquisitely fine sherry is another man's rotgut, but sherry shippers are permitted by the British Code of Advertising Practice to proclaim the former without mentioning the latter.

Party political broadcasts are transmitted without prior vetting. Political advertisements in the press and on the hoardings evade all of the advertising industry's normal restraints. Somehow or other we have come to believe that political advertising is beyond any kind of constraint or control.

Over a decade ago the late Richard Crossman noted that politicians deployed propagandist techniques which would be utterly unacceptable in commercial advertisements. With political advertising now burgeoning, it is the Advertising Standards Authority's responsibility to weed, when necessary, its pruning shears.

The author is the chairman of Ted Bates Ltd.



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TWO VIEWS OF 2001

Thanks are due to the Social Services Secretary for publishing two detailed projections of the costs of the state pension scheme and its impact on the incomes of the elderly. These are a far more considerable contribution to the "great debate" on public expenditure than the paper-thin long-term outline published by the Treasury at Budget time. And they neatly give the lie to the comfortable and cowardly defence of the Treasury paper mounted within government, that it is impossible to publish detailed projections for more than a few years ahead because it involves the revelation of embarrassing assumptions about the course of the economy.

The Government's Actuary's report (part one of Mr Norman Fowler's background paper) involves some very sensitive assumptions indeed, and they have been densified in the most sensible manner by offering alternatives. It is assumed that unemployment drops to six per cent, for example, less than half today's rate; but projections are also offered against the eventuality of double-digit unemployment. There are similar variations in the assumptions about economic growth, as translated into a trend for real earnings.

So what do the projections show? First, and unarguably, that unemployment is critical to the sums; it pushes up national insurance contributions in two ways. There are fewer people in work to finance the pensions of all; and there are more people out of work, some of whose benefits have to be met out of national insurance. That, aside, the most important question illustrated by this paper is whether pensions should be linked to the rate of increase in prices or in earnings.

This radically affects the level to which national insurance contributions will have to rise as the new earnings-related element comes to maturity in the twenty-first century. If the basic, flat-

rate pension is only increased in line with prices, contributions will only have to rise by two percentage points to finance the total pensions bill. (And if, incidentally, unemployment were to fall to six per cent, total national insurance contributions, which cover other benefits as well as pensions, would not have to rise at all above today's figure of 17.65 per cent for employers and employees combined.)

But if the basic flat-rate pension were to be increased in line with earnings, the increase would be much greater, at least after the year 2001. On modestly pessimistic assumptions about unemployment, and the equally modest assumption that real earnings grow one and a half per cent a year, total national insurance contributions might well exceed 25 per cent - that is, they would become very nearly as significant as income tax.

On the other side of the coin - pensioners' income - there would be a corresponding difference. By the end of the first quarter of the twenty-first century, Mr Fowler's advisers calculate that pensioners' disposable income would have risen to 80 per cent of the average for non-pensioners - if the basic flat-rate state pension were increased in line with earnings. If it were increased only in line with prices, pensioners' income would remain at a constant level of 68.69 per cent of non-pensioners' disposable income. The reason for this flat profile is that while earnings are assumed to rise faster than prices, the gradual build-up of the earnings-related part of the state scheme would be reinforcing pensioners' incomes. But after 2025, when the scheme was fully mature, pensioners would start to drop down the income scale if they were only offered price protection.

There is a lot more in this calculation than the development of the state scheme. It is,

for example, assumed that private occupational schemes grow until they are providing roughly a quarter of the incomes of the elderly. But it is crucial to understand what is happening to the state scheme, which one way or another will affect everyone once it is fully mature. The two elements - the flat-rate pension and earnings-related supplement - were intended to piggy-back one another, and it was assumed that both would be linked to earnings. If the link is broken, permanently, for the basic flat-rate element, a gap will open up between the two - and the earnings-related element will come to provide an increasingly important share of the total state pension.

Either way, pensioners' prospects will, until 2025, be improving. An increasing share of their retirement income will come, as of right, from the new scheme, and in consequence a decreasing proportion will come from means-tested supplementary benefit. The report suggests the number of retired people dependent on supplementary benefit will fall from today's one and three quarters million to only a quarter of a million. There will therefore be some saving in public expenditure, which could be used to mitigate the effect of higher national insurance contributions by cutting income tax, but only about 1p in the pound.

And that is only temporary cause for comfort. Two implications of this report stand out. First, that if the link to earnings is deemed to be too expensive, and to offer pensioners too large an income in comparison to their working children, then it should be revised now rather than allow the state scheme to develop in an unbalanced way. And, second, that national insurance contributions are likely to become an increasingly important kind of tax - which means that serious thought should be given to integrating them more efficiently into the income tax system.

EUROPE'S ULSTER ELECTION

There are two broad theories about the electoral prospects of Provisional Sinn Féin in Northern Ireland under the Armagh ballot-box rubric of Mr Danny Morrison. One holds that Sinn Féin battens on disillusionment with non-violent republicanism, which makes no measurable progress towards its external objective of Irish unification or its internal objective of power sharing; and on an accompanying sense of alienation from the structures of government and system of law enforcement. On that reading Sinn Féin may be expected to overwhelm the SDLP before long, unless the SDLP can deliver what it has so far failed to deliver. The view was implicit in some of what was written in the report of the New Ireland Forum.

The other theory is that the vote Sinn Féin has tapped since it abandoned abstention in the wake of the Maze hunger strikes is a standing, hard-republican vote, which has always been there in the penumbra of violence but has not always been activated; that Sinn Féin is not to any very large extent taking votes away from the SDLP, but rather netting non-voters and new voters; and that barring catastrophe Sinn Féin is already

somewhere near its natural limit. The European voting in Ulster is more consonant with the second theory than the first. The SDLP vote in this election was larger than in 1979 and substantially larger than in the general election a year ago. Sinn Féin polled fewer votes than a year ago. In the Ulster assembly election of 1982 the nationalist vote broke in the proportion 60:40 between SDLP and Sinn Féin. In the general election of 1983 the proportion was 57:43. Last week it was 63:37, in spite of another year's political activity and organizing on the part of Sinn Féin.

Mr John Hume campaigned exclusively on issues relevant to the parliament to which he was seeking re-election and not at all on the Forum, on which his political fate is supposed to hang. So the appearance is that he was justly rewarded by the electorate for his pertinence and his unquestionable distinction as a spokesman for Northern Ireland in Strasbourg and Brussels. The reality is somewhat different.

In a more or less vacuous election voters are less interested in what the candidates, or parties say, than in what they are thought to stand for. Mr Hume is far and away the most

effective exponent of non-violent republicanism in the province. The Rev. Ian Paisley bellows best for Ulster Protestantism (and when not bellowing, he it noted, has been trying harder than anybody else except its chairman to make a go of Mr Prior's assembly). Both have polled better than ever before in an election which made most sense as a ritual endorsement of champions.

Overall the dreaded watershed, when Sinn Féin overtakes the SDLP in popular vote and a ceremony of legitimization is performed, now looks less substantial. It is a prospect that infused the Forum report with urgency and tended in some quarters to compel acceptance of its analysis. Last week's event has somewhat relaxed that pressure. In framing its considered response to the Forum the British Government need not feel constrained to act out of desperation. The politics of Northern Ireland are not spinning into the abyss. Which is not to say that the Government should do other than respond constructively to whatever is valid and practicable among the ideas given currency by the Forum.

STRUCK OFF THE ISRAELI LIST

Israel is a genuine democracy. Its policies, however unpalatable to the rest of the world, reflect the free choice of the Israeli people. That, of course, does not make them any more acceptable to Arabs - like the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza - who are not Israeli citizens, and do not want to be.

But what about those Arabs who are Israeli citizens? They form, by no choice or fault of their own, an Arab minority in a Jewish state. They do not have all the same rights as their Jewish compatriots: for instance they are excluded from using or living on those large tracts of their own country which belong to the Jewish National Fund. But they do have the vote. They can help to choose the parliament and government of the Jewish state. Indeed, several of them are members of the Knesset, and in the past one or two have held junior government office.

Does that right extend to the right of forming political parties? On paper, perhaps, but until now in practice not. Even the Communist Party, which has become a kind of ersatz Arab nationalist party with a predominantly Arab base, is nominally led by a Jew, Mr Meir Vilner, and always puts him at the head of its list of candidates for the Knesset.

This year, for the first time, a group of Israelis has got together

a list in which Arab and Jewish candidates alternate with an Arab at the head: Mr Muhammad Miar, a lawyer who has long been active on behalf of Arab land-owners, threatened with confiscation, particularly in the Galilee, and who formerly worked with the Communist Party but has quarrelled with it. Second on the list is General Matityahu Peled, the Quartermaster-General of the Israeli armed forces during the 1967 war; and, since his retirement from the army, a tireless advocate of compromise and mutual recognition between Israelis and Palestinians.

That is the programme of the new list: recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people, unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, recognition by Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs of each other's right to self-determination i.e. to separate statehood, on their respective sides of the pre-1967 ceasefire lines.

In other words the group advocates what many Western pundits have long seen as the only realistic basis for an Arab-Israeli settlement. It would not, unfortunately, be likely to win more than a few seats in the Knesset but it would be a positive influence, in Israeli

political life and, by the mere fact of putting an Arab at the head of the list, it would probably win over significant Arab support from the Communists, who are therefore none too happy about it.

Sadly, the all-party Central Election Committee - whose composition reflects that of the outgoing Knesset - has now come to the aid of the Communists and, overriding a decision taken by the Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens, has decided to ban the new list from taking part in the elections.

Perhaps in order to give this decision a spurious air of impartiality, the Committee first banned an extremist anti-Arab group led by the American Jewish fanatic, Rabbi Meir Kahane. The case for banning that group, which is openly racist and supports acts of terror against Arabs, was stronger - though even there it would have been healthier to let the electorate judge, while proceeding forcefully against the authors of any direct violations of the law. But the banning of the "Progressive List for Peace" sets the limits of Israeli democracy unnecessarily tight, and suggests a sad lack of self-confidence among the parties now in power. It is to be hoped that the Israeli High Court will reverse it.

Getting agreement on Europe

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor
Sir, The low turnout in the elections for the European Parliament constitutes a serious indictment of the failure of Britain's political leaders to kindle enthusiasm for the European idea.

Although interdependence has been a central theme of British foreign policy since the days of Harold Macmillan, and all three party leaders accepted in 1975 that Britain's future lay with the Community, they have done precious little to convince the electorate of the benefits to be obtained from cooperation with like-minded countries.

All too often the case for European unity has been put in terms of the imperatives of economics or technology, while the Community itself has paid insufficient attention to the mobilization of popular consent in support of its objectives.

The approach has been one of management by political elites rather than a genuine attempt to secure the agreement of peoples. President Mitterrand's recent Strasbourg proposals - not mentioned in your rather sour leader of June 14 - represent a brave attempt to drag the European issue out of the morass of inertia and disillusion into which it seems to have sunk.

Yet, political unity is not primarily a matter of machinery but of the will to agree. The Nordic Council, a purely consultative organ, in no way impinging on national sovereignty, has yet succeeded in achieving a greater degree of integration between its component countries than the EEC, for specific powers are less important than a sense of shared identity.

How can politicians help to create a sense of interdependence amongst the electorate of the Community to complement the perceptions of governments? In no country, surely, is it more important for an answer to this question to be found than in Britain. For if popular commitment to the Community remains at the low level indicated by Thursday's poll, Britain is likely to find herself, yet again, excluded from a new European initiative as relegated to the second tier of a two-tier Community.

Yours faithfully,
VERNON BOGDANOR,
Brasenose College,
Oxford.
June 18.

From Mr R. T. M. Lindsay
Sir, I am not surprised that there was a low turnout in the European elections. For some reason I received two voting cards with successive numbers, both with my name on them. I took them with me and went to the polling station, anxious to do my democratic duty and improve the percentage of people who voted on this important occasion and thus to enhance our status in Europe, but, after considerable discussion, the officials there were discouragingly reluctant to give me two voting slips (though they did say that if I had come in twice they would probably not have recognised me).

If this bureaucratic attitude is commonplace in this country surely we can be pleased with a 30 per cent turnout. The motto of my Ulster forebears at election time has always been, "Vote early, vote often". I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. T. M. LINDSAY,
The Preparatory School,
Sherborne,
Dorset.
June 15.

Conflicting creeds

From the Reverend B. W. Maguire
Sir, As one who greatly relishes struggling with the insights of modern theology, I sympathise with the Reverend A. R. Woolley's concern, in his letter published today (June 12), for "the man in the street", apparently unmoved by so much of Christianity.

However, as I look at my own parish, I am bound to admit that the most effective evangelistic impact appears to emanate from people of uncomplicated faith and patient prayer, rather than from any theological expertise on my part.

I suspect history shows that the churches' most effective periods of mission in the world arise out of movements of evangelical revival, rather than from waves of liberal theology, however important the latter may be in their own right.

To put it another way, at the risk of appearing to treat one of Mr Woolley's theological points too literally, while Balaam wrestled with his theology, it was the ass who actually grasped the message! Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MAGUIRE,
The Rectory,
3 Westfield Close,
Haxby,
York.
June 12.

University claims

From the General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers
Sir, I was surprised to see that Professor Cameron Watt (June 7) has chosen the letters page of *The Times* to protest against the professionalism of the Association of University Teachers. The AUT is a democratic and representative body and I would have hoped that such a debate could have been conducted in an appropriate forum within the association.

The AUT has always had a dual professional and trade union role. Recently we have made considerable impact in the debates on student demand and on the future of the universities and higher education which were initiated by the Secretary of State.

Women's work in widest context

From Mrs P. D. Riches
Sir, Mrs Elizabeth Young's letter on the "pattern" of woman's life (June 14) was sensible and enlightening. Unfortunately the situation is fast moving beyond the realms of rational discussion.

Your readers may not be aware that F.M. Government is soon to take a decision on whether or not to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

This Convention, which is legally enforceable on ratifying governments, completely ignores the woman's traditional role as mother and homemaker, and regards women instead as mere instruments of the workforce. It calls for equal opportunity of choice, but for "maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields".

This means that women should constitute half of the workforce in every trade and profession, no matter how heavy, dirty or unsuitable the work. Governments will be required to take "temporary special measures" to achieve this - i.e. the introduction of quotas, such as pertain in America, where the federal courts have imposed gender quotas on police departments.

References to "maternity" are couched in negative terms. Maternity must not be allowed to interfere with careers; jobs must be kept open and governments will be required to provide a "network of child-care facilities" to enable women to get back to work as quickly as possible after childbirth.

Nothing is said about women who may not want to work, or who may not wish to return to work after the birth of a child. The specific calls for health and social security benefits all relate to women who are members of the labour force.

None of the "rights" called for have anything to do with marriage, including rights relating to children, such as adoption and the choice of a family name. No differences between men and women may be recognized and governments will be obliged to "modify the social and cultural patterns of conventional man and women with a view to achieving the elimination of... stereotyped roles for men and women".

We are thus taken into the realm of mind control. The Russian dissident and feminist, Natalya Malachovskaya, has described what life is like for women in a country which already applies the criteria of the UN Convention: Emancipation has turned out for us women to be a rather expensive proposition. There is a certain division of labour between men and women, but women are also forced to do hard labour, lifting heavy burdens... In the USSR we are all slaves, but a woman is the slave of a day.

Is this really a role which the women of this country would wish to have chosen for them by the bureaucracy? Yours sincerely,
VALERIE RICHES, Hon. Secretary,
The Responsible Society,
Wickham, Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.

Sale of vicarages

From Mr John Hunter
Sir, We realise that many of our country vicarages were built in times when the stipends of their incumbents were vastly higher in real terms than those of our impoverished clergy today. Nevertheless, there are instances when the loss of the "priest's house" diminishes historic continuity and loses a focal point for both worshipping and non-worshipping members of the community who care for their church.

A case in point is Thaxted, where our vicar has retired through ill-health. The Church Commissioners have seized on this hiatus to declare the vicarage redundant and relegate his successor to some modern house which they consider appropriate to the "cut of his cloth".

Locally we resent this as the vicarage has always been a focus of our town. It is the scene from which

Toothless democracy

From the Reverend Paul Nicolson
Sir, Roger Scruton (May 29) has seen the weakness in democracy at the level where it really hurts people and communities. May I cite a case in point?

Buckinghamshire County Council refuses to show us their written answers to our written objections to the closure of Turville's primary school, both of which they submit to the Secretary of State for Education whose officers continue the silence. The law gives them this discretion.

I submit a careful analysis of the county's existing schools, showing that their claim is impossible. Central and local government discuss this matter of public interest in private. I can do nothing.

I question the district auditor. I discover that I have a right to question him but that he has no duty to reply.

Science, which is going to have to fund any agreement on salaries. This is no different from the special treatment accorded to the doctors and dentists and now nurses. The action in support of our salary negotiations agreed by our council in May is intended to be demonstrative and moderate. There is no intention to disrupt student examinations nor to withhold examination markings. Members of the AUT do recognize that they have professional obligations.

I am astonished that Professor Watt feels that they need to read the letters page of *The Times* to be aware of those responsibilities.

From Ms Sheila Rothwell

Sir, While agreeing wholeheartedly with Elizabeth Young's remarks (June 14) about the patterns of women's life, might I also suggest that not only do the majority of women not want a man-shaped pattern of life, but that men may not need it either in the future.

It may well be far more in line with the needs of organisations, families and individuals in our post-industrial society for men to adopt a woman-shaped pattern. Perhaps then we could stop equating full-time employment with work, status or satisfaction, and get on with adjusting tax, pension and benefit systems to facilitate the transition. Changing attitudes will be as important as changing employment policies.

Yours faithfully,

SHEILA ROTHWELL, Director,
The Centre for Employment Policy Studies,
Henley - The Management College,
Greenlands,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.
June 15.

From Mrs Penelope Reid

Sir, A few nights ago a lady (unmarried) from the National Advisory Centre on Careers for Women talked for nearly two hours to a hundred or so 14-year-old girls about what they might expect in the way of careers after the next seven years' slog through O and A levels and university.

The good lady was entertaining and informative about a wide variety of openings for academic young people. However, during the course of the evening, the words "marriage, husband and children" were not once mentioned. The audience might have consisted entirely of young males instead of girls whose careers, as every mother knows, cannot possibly be in the vast majority of cases, as straightforwardly plotted as those of their brothers.

It was the same story in my day, 30 years ago at an academic girls' school.

When will we be realistic enough to help young women prepare themselves not just for careers but for the compromises, struggles and sheer stamina needed ever to realize their individual potential in careers while endeavouring to juggle the needs of children and husbands simultaneously?

If teachers, counsellors and parents, too, could manage to help girls at an earlier age there might be less disillusion and wastage amongst our female graduates and more women working happily in jobs they were expensively educated to fill.

Yours etc,

PENELOPE REID,
50 Westcroft Square, W6.
June 12.

Vicar Gee fought the Poor Law Commissioners to obtain a Thaxted workhouse.

Later (1910-1942) Conrad Noel made his house a national focus for Christian Socialism and Gustav Holst found a large enough room to train the church choir. Father Jack Putterill subsequently trained two generations of Thaxted lads and lasses in the arts of music in his vicarage.

Our vicarage is a vital element in our town and for many people reflects our identity. It is something we do not wish to lose. Other parishes may have similar problems and this is a wider issue than a local parish problem.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HUNTER,
The Market Cross,
Thaxted,
Essex.
June 8.

The Ombudsman has no teeth. Therefore, on a question of teaching staff, we go to the High Court. The test of "reasonableness" is too high to jump. The county wins on points. The judge utters a request, with no legal force, that we should have what we ask for and makes no order about costs. That costs the community £7,000 and the county uses our rates against us.

We need tribunals which will act for the elector, like the industrial tribunals act for the employee, to focus the attention of government on the governed and to bridge the gap between them.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL NICOLSON,
The Rectory,
Turville,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.
June 8.

Proper advantage to McEnroe?

From Mrs Morag Young

Sir, While in no way condoning John McEnroe's excessive reaction and abuse of officials at Queen's Club yesterday, he has reason, if not right, on his side.

As spectators, we ask for excellence from the players. They, in turn, expect excellence from the officials. The incident in question, was occasioned by an inattentive linesman failing to call when a ball was clearly out. Both linesman and umpire sat mute for a good 15 seconds before the stroke was questioned - and then by McEnroe's opponent!

Such transparent lack of concentration and poor performance on the part of officials should be as vociferously condemned as McEnroe's outburst. I remain, yours faithfully,
MORAG YOUNG,
13 Devereux Road, SW11,
June 18.

From Mr Anthony Clarkson

Sir, Whilst Mr McEnroe brings tennis into disrepute by insulting opponents, spectators and umpires, referees are unable, unwilling, or too alarmed to take action.

It would be to the pleasure of many people if the umpires collectively, through their official organisation, were to inform tournament organisers that after a certain date they will no longer officiate if Mr McEnroe is on the court.

There are so many good players today that his presence is not needed to ensure a full house, or for any other reason.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY CLARKSON,
Flint's Orchard,
West Burton,
Nailborough,
Sussex.
June 18.

Drug-study volunteers

From Professor M. J. S. Langman
Sir, Your editorial (June 9) rightly draws attention to the need to safeguard healthy volunteers for drug studies, but not all the points made are as reasonable as might appear at first sight and even the title "Dangerous remedies" is unhelpfully emotive.

We do not yet know what happened exactly in the tragic experiment conducted in Dublin, but it is in no one's interest to carry out dangerous experiments. Most drug studies consist of modest explorations which add to an existing body of work and not of sudden forays into totally uncharted territory.

The essential protection of volunteers depends not upon the work of ethical committees but upon the high standards and general probity of individual scientists whose aim is to see useful work sensibly conducted. This does not deny the value of the ethical committee as a watchdog, but in ordinary circumstances their views about the safety of experiments should differ little from those of the experimenters.

Your leader further states that initial human work is conducted either in-house by companies, or sometimes by special drug-testing agencies and asserts that in future volunteers should be drawn from within the pharmaceutical industry and that students, including medical students, should never be used.

The case supporting this view is indifferent. A considerable amount of work is also conducted by practising clinicians, particularly within academic departments of clinical pharmacology, therapeutics and medicine and a good case can be made for conducting more, not fewer, tests under their control.

Studies are generally conducted by clinical academic scientists with considerable experience of working with novel compounds and many will have served on the Government's own watchdog committees, the Committee on the Safety of Medicines and the Committee on the Review of Medicines, whose membership is about three-quarters drawn from academic clinical medical university staff.

Even so the studies which they propose to conduct are generally reviewed by ethical committees and these are totally independent of the pharmaceutical industry.

Medical students who volunteer usually come from the clinical fourth or later years of the course; they will have had a firm grounding in pharmacology, will generally have a lively understanding of the work to be undertaken and money would not induce them to volunteer for anything they perceive as hazardous.

For some more complex studies it is nevertheless right and proper that full emergency facilities with trained staff who have had their skills tested in the real clinical world should be available and this means in hospitals and not in-house in industrial facilities.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL LANGMAN,
University of Nottingham,
Department of Therapeutics,
South Block,
University Hospital,
Nottingham.
June 12.

Changing times

From Mr Maurice Ross

Sir, It had to happen - "Times" bingo.

I can't wait for boring old page 3, to be brightened up a bit.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE ROSS,
4 Sedum Close,
Huntingdon,
Cambs.
June 18.



Norwich

Once the second city of England in economic terms, this key regional centre seeks to maintain a healthy balance between progress and preservation

The main road into Norwich is tree-lined and thickly leaved. But it is only a single carriageway. Norwich is the one city of its size without a dual carriageway leading to it, which has contributed to the view that Norfolk as a region is cut off. Yet some consider it a benefit: certainly, much of the charm of the place is derived from the impression that it has succeeded in distancing itself from the rest of the country.

The visitor has to be intent on visiting Norwich: it is a place to go to rather than through. This is not to imply that it is isolated. From Saxon times, Norwich has been a regional centre. Half a dozen roads converge on it, looking on the map like a spider's web; it is connected to the sea by river, although commercially the port is now much less used than it was; it has a direct rail link with London and the Midlands, which is scheduled for electrification; and it has an airport which links it not only with the rest of the country but with international airports in Europe.

Medieval streets

It is a vibrant commercial centre, with many traditional industries and long-established companies; it is not unusual during the week to be told that all telephone lines from London are engaged and will you please try later or that its central hotels are full with a mixture of commercial and leisure-seeking visitors.

Coping with the car is a problem in a city of largely medieval streets to which not only visitors but many of its workers from rural areas arrive in their own transport. Cars are therefore parked where aesthetically they should not be; for example, in the vicinity of the Norman castle, although a plan is under wraps to put them out of sight

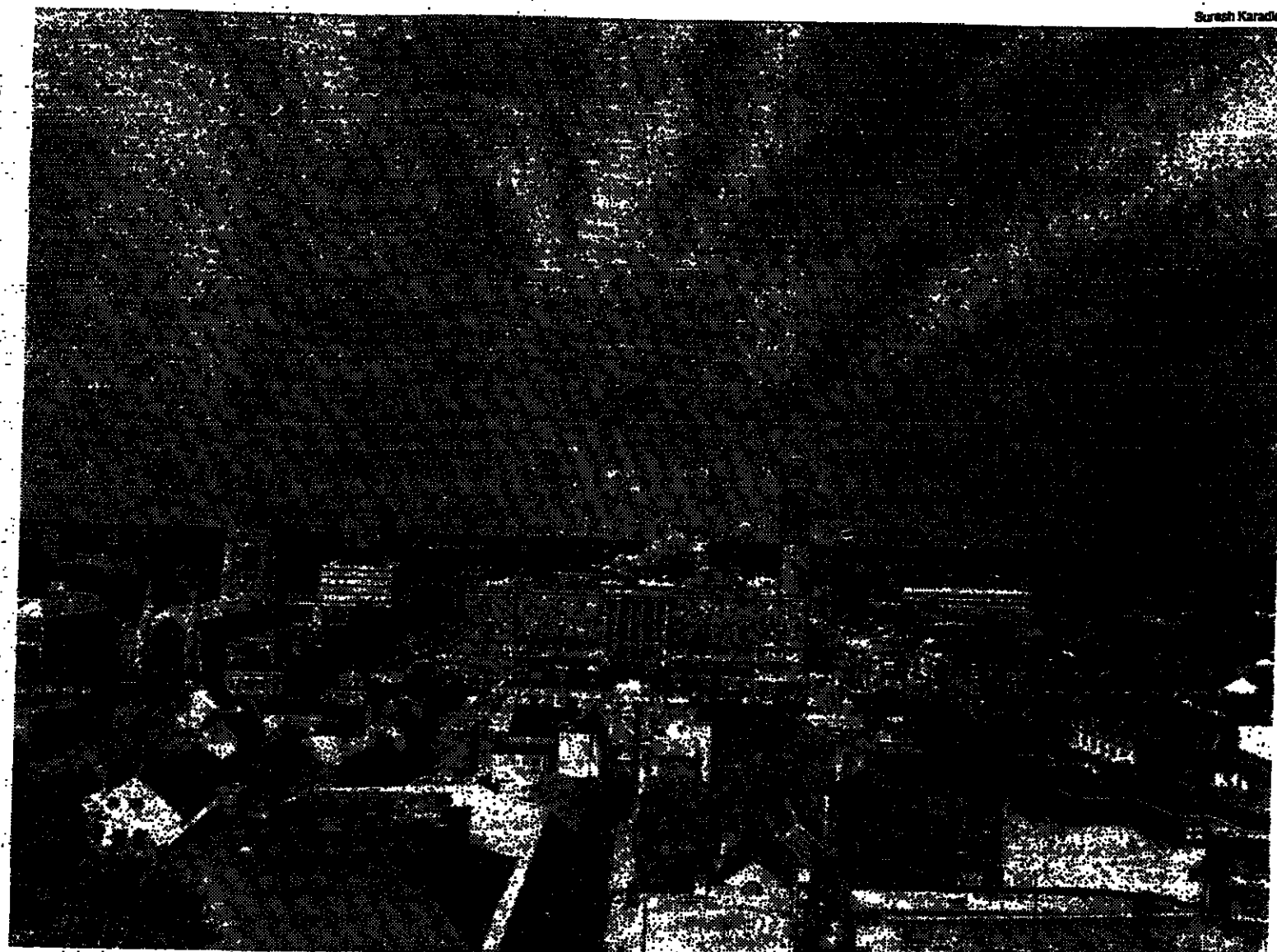
underground - with gardens replacing the surface car parks.

It is not only strangers who are confused by the one-way road system, but if you get lost on its circular route, it at least has the advantage of being quickly renegotiated. It is really a city to investigate and admire on foot. Most of its places of interest are within 10 minutes' walk of the centre and some of its most attractive old streets are traffic-free: Norwich was one of the first cities to pioneer pedestrian areas.

Much of the city's early prosperity was based on the wool trade but this declined at the end of the Napoleonic wars when new sources of power and machinery in the Midlands and Yorkshire replaced the skilled craftsmen of the Norwich worsted industry. The city thus escaped some of the worst features of the industrial revolution. Its monuments are much older than the industrial archaeology of the North: they are found in the rich heritage of medieval streets, buildings and churches, in the influences of the Flemish and Dutch weavers who settled there and left their mark in some of the street names and architecture. Even the football team plays its part in evoking the past: the nickname of The Canaries emanates from the Dutch settlers' breeding of canaries.

When the worsted industry declined, new industries were set up. Norwich is at the centre of a rich agricultural area, which has always had a major bearing on the city commercially.

Brewing grew in importance, the local leather industry formed the basis of boot and shoe manufacturing, as did milling for the manufacture of mustard and starch. Chocolate and mineral waters and, later, electrical engineering were other industries that thrived and the



'A fine old city, truly... view it from whatever side you will'

George Borrow, *Lavengro* (1851)

city became internationally known in banking and insurance.

More recently as some traditional industries have suffered decline, there has been diversification and other new enterprises have emerged. The city's unemployment rate is running at about 10 per cent, high by local historical standards but better than many other cities.

The past prosperity of the city is

reflected in its cultural heritage. Many of its finest - medieval, Georgian and Regency - buildings were built by industrialists. They were also great supporters of the arts, especially the Norwich school of painters, whose work is well represented in the Castle Museum. A tradition which continues today with the rich character of the city's artistic and cultural activities.

One of Norwich's major achievements has been to maintain a healthy balance between progress and preservation. Many of the city's historic buildings are owned by the city council, others are in private ownership. But from all concerned there seems to be a bias towards preservation. Conservation groups, notably the influential Norwich Society, which has been keeping a

watchful eye on developments since 1923, are active and vigorous but city officials concede that there is no great pressure to knock down buildings; instead, developers need little persuasion to renovate an original building of note and incorporate it sympathetically into the local scene.

A problem for the city authorities is city centre depopulation. Council

On other pages

- Lively centre Page 14
- A great bequest Page 15
- Names & faces Page 15
- Pubs & churches Page 16

NORWICH AT A GLANCE

Area of city (acres)	9,630
Population	
1971 census	121,685
1981 census	122,890
Mid-1984 projection	126,600
Rateable properties (at April 1, 1984)	
Domestic	50,800
Other	13,600
City council membership	
Labour	40
Conservative	6
Liberal	2
Members of Parliament	
Norwich, South -	John Powlley (Con)
Norwich, North -	Patrick Thompson (Con)
European Parliament member -	Paul Howell (Con)

officials believe that too much accommodation above shops and business premises is used for storage rather than residential purposes, resulting not only in deterioration of a building but in an absence of human activity, particularly at night. Owners of property are being encouraged to recognize what in town-hall jargon is known as the "upper-floor problem" and, where suitable, to convert space into living accommodation and encourage people back to living in the city. The council is setting an example with some of its own properties. It has a strong Labour majority on the city council for 30 years, apart from one brief period, yet at the last General Election Conservatives displaced the former Labour MPs in the two city parliamentary seats. Such a result presents a psychological poser to those who see a correlation between local and national politics.

Cyril Bainbridge

Sights and sounds of an old town

Most visitors see medieval Norwich and its other attractions around the city centre, but by a short distance away is household Heath. The highest ridge of the heath has spectacular views of the city and its ancient buildings. The heath's story: it was here in 1594 that 3,000 yeoman farmers, led by Robert Kett of Wymondham, rebelled and defied efforts to slodge them for two months till they were dispersed by an army under the Earl of Warwick. Kett was hanged from the walls of the castle. A good swing point is Britannia Road, beside the former Britannia barracks, which houses the Royal Norfolk Regiment's museum.

Other sights include: The Castle. It now houses a museum with exhibits on local archaeology, social and natural history, and an art gallery renowned for its famous collection of works of the Norwich school of painters.

The Cathedral. Built from



Dr Graham Beales, keeper of the Sainsbury Centre, one of Norwich's finest buildings and home for a great art collection

stone brought from Normandy and shipped up the river to nearby Pull's Ferry, it was consecrated in 1278.

St Peter Mancroft. Situated near the market and City Hall, one of the largest parish churches in England.

The Assembly house, Theatre Street. Where the gentry of eighteenth and nineteenth century Norwich took tea, listened to music played by Liszt, and waltzed gracefully.

Bridewell Alley. A favourite area for tourists with its quaint old buildings and Mustard Shop, a reconstruction of an early 19th century grocer's shop, now selling an astonishingly varied selection of mustards and a museum on the history of one of the City's oldest industries.

Bridewell Museum. A four-

teenth century merchant's house and later a prison for tramps and beggars, this building has housed a museum of local industries since 1925 illustrating the economic life of the county and of Norwich. There is a gallery devoted to old farm implements, another room commemorates the Norwich weavers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; yet another illustrates the city's boot and shoe industry, with displays of tools and machines and a collection of shoes from Tudor to modern times.

Elm Hill. Another favourite with tourists, a quiet cobbled street of colour-washed buildings of interest in an area that saw much fighting during Kett's rebellion.

The Music House, King Street. The oldest dwelling in Norwich, dating to the 12th century.

The Sainsbury Centre. At the University of East Anglia, two miles from the city centre, a modern building, winner of architectural awards, which houses the Robert Sainsbury art collection.

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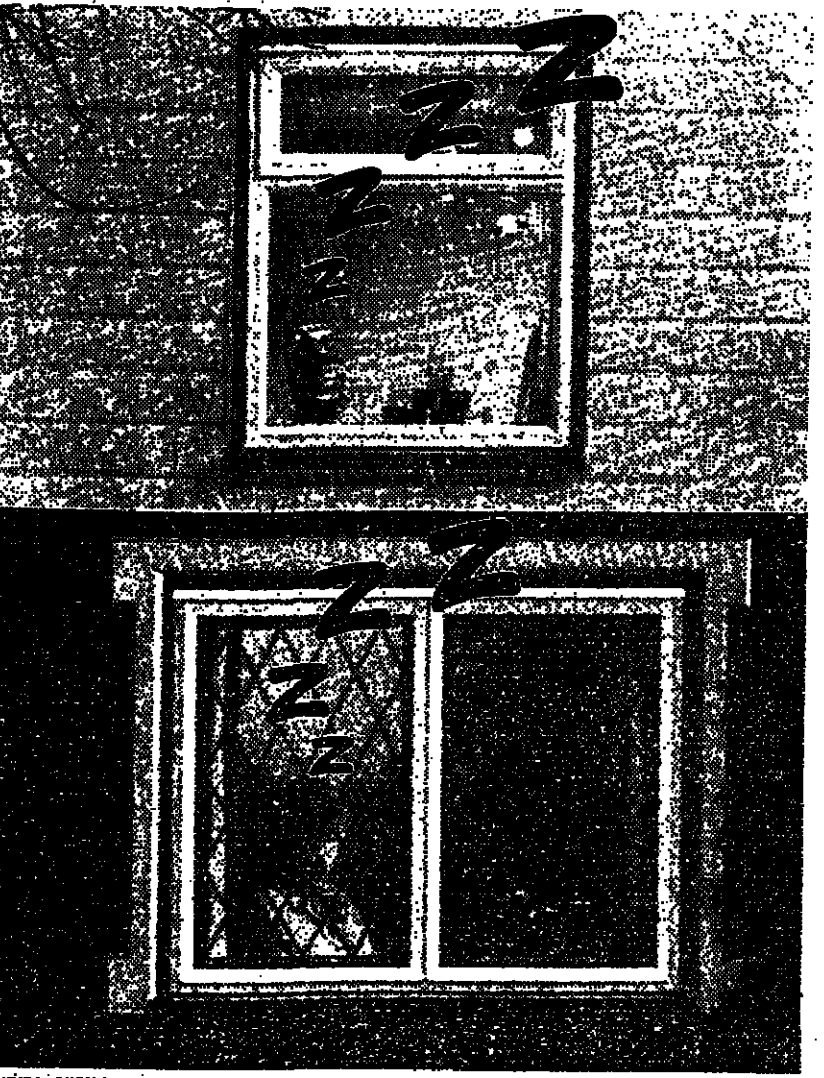
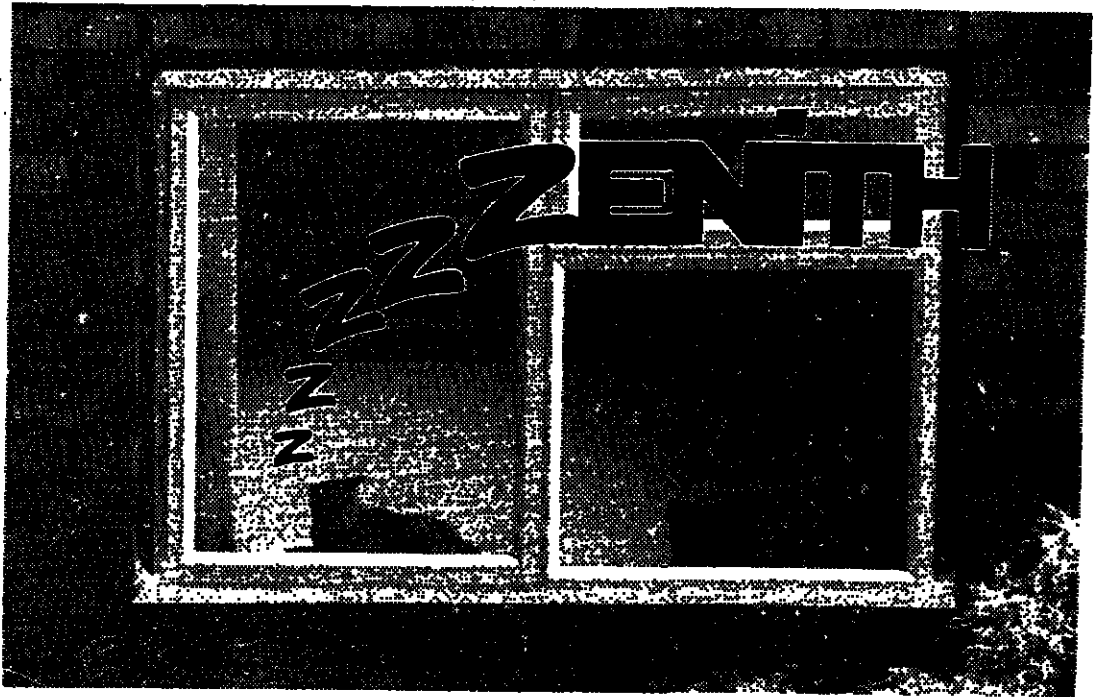
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A lively centre for many industries

Geoffrey Weston on
the virtue of keeping
business diverse

One of the most striking aspects of Norwich is its overwhelming dominance as an urban centre in a huge land-mass. Its catchment area is therefore exceptionally large and the number and quality of its shops correspondingly high for a population of 120,000 (180,000 if peripheral villages are included). The need to be comparatively self-sufficient in every way has bred a wide variety of services, from hospitals to an international airport.

Norwich was once the second city of England in economic terms — a prosperity built on the wool trade from sheep raised in surrounding Norfolk farms. Immigrant weavers from the Low Countries gave it a second lease of life before the trade died in the nineteenth century, but even as early as the 1200s records indicate 130 trades. A diverse economy has been the key to the city's prosperity.

After wool, came leather, then shoe-making, as well as light engineering to cater for agricultural needs.

The biggest employer today is the Norwich Union Insurance Group, which has a staff of 3,700 at its headquarters in the city and more than 10,000 worldwide. Founded in 1792, its group assets today are £5,000m. Gurneys Bank, founded in Norwich in the 1770s, was one of a group of private banks that formed Barclays Bank in 1896.

Big brewer

The city council and Norfolk County Council each employ about 2,000. Her Majesty's Stationery Office completed its move to the city in the late 1970s and now employs 1,500. Sedgwick (UK), the insurance underwriting firm, is a relative newcomer but now employs nearly 1,000.

The shoe industry has shrunk to about 3,000 (a third of its size

in the early 1970s), with Norvic, Mansfield and Van-Dal disappearing, but Start-Rite, Bally and Meadows surviving. So, too, has the beer industry, which rationalization and mergers have reduced to one major presence, the Norwich Brewery.

Boulton & Paul (Joinery) which is approaching its two-hundredth anniversary in Norwich is one of the largest joinery manufacturers in Europe with a labour force of 550. It is the market leader in timber windows, although the Norwich factory specializes in assembling patio doors, as well as windows.

Norwich has become one of the country's major manufacturing centres for aluminium windows and double-glazing units, led by Anglian Windows, which employs nearly 1,000 at six factories on the airport industrial estate and had a turnover of £87m last year. Bowater Zenith, started in 1969, a former employee of Anglian Windows in the back of a

greengrocer's shop, now turns over more than £20m a year and employs over 300.

May and Baker celebrates its 150th anniversary this year, but is a relative newcomer to Norwich, having arrived in 1957. Its payroll is now 870 and its production consists of agricultural and industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, another nineteenth-century firm, dominates the light-engineering sector. Formerly a leading manufacturer of heavy electrical machines, it now offers a wide range of products for the chemical, petrochemical, oil, marine and defence industries.

The Food industry remains strong, with J. and J. Colman, now part of Reckitt and Colman, the dominant and oldest firm. Founded as a mustard and flour-milling business in 1814, it is now the group's food and wine division, employing more than 1,500 with a £110m turnover. All its products are

derived from Norwich, with soft drinks (or, in the case of wine, bottled), accounting for 40 per cent of sales. Last month Colman launched a £20m redevelopment plan to rationalize its production and extend the number of products.

Surviving daily

Rowntree Mackintosh, the other main food producer, employs a similar number in its confectionary plant. It was set up in the city in 1890.

Printing is another old-established industry. Jarrold & Sons began printing and publishing in the 1770s, while the *Norwich Post* is said to have been the earliest provincial newspaper launched in Britain. The *Eastern Daily Press* centred in the city, is one of the few surviving provincial dailies.

Though Norwich is still comparatively prosperous — unemployment hovers at just over 10 per cent, about 2½ per cent below the national average

— it receives no special assistance from Whitehall. The council is worried that the number of job-seekers is high in local terms.

Small businesses are encouraged, through the Norwich Enterprise Agency Trust, which is sponsored by 25 leading employers and gives free advice to anyone about to start a business or already operating one. An information-technology centre offers training for up to 30 young people in computing, electronic office procedures and related subjects.

British "rail" promises to electrify the link to London by 1987, but much publicity is rightly given to the excellent domestic air service from Norwich airport and the daily link with the Continent. One "hope" the city fathers cherish is that with Amsterdam less than an hour's flight away, an economic revival will bring the biggest influx of business from the Low Lands since the arrival of the Huguenot weavers.



Patricia Hollis, Norwich council leader, and Mr Glover, the council's chief executive

The academic-politician

One of Norwich's more prominent political and academic figures is Patricia Hollis who was born in a small Devon village. She remembers only her schoolteacher as a model to look up to. The childhood memory led to a degree at Cambridge and research at Oxford and in the US where she met her husband Martin.

Since 1967 she has been senior lecturer in nineteenth-century history at the University of East Anglia, where her husband is Professor of Philosophy. Politically motivated since her student days, she fought the 1974 and 1979 parliamentary elections for the Labour Party in the "unwinnable" Conservative seat at Yarmouth. The problems and attractions of Norwich have drawn her increasingly into local politics. Having been chairman of both finance and housing committees on the city council, she took over as leader of the council last year.

Patricia Hollis sees Norwich's priorities in terms of improving communications without marring Norfolk's vital capacity to grow and in the need to balance month by month the fabric of this historic city's heritage with the demands of commercial development.

Before the end of this year, Norwich will have acquired a full complement of BBC radio and television, together with independent radio and television. Radio Broadland has won the independent franchise to complete the picture and will go on the air next autumn, joining BBC Radio Norfolk, which broadcasts some 50 hours of programmes a week.

Both television stations occupy buildings of architectural merit. The BBC is in an eighteenth-century house built by Thomas Ivory, while Anglia Television, which first went on the air in 1959, occupies two neighbouring buildings of strong nineteenth-century character — the Agricultural Hall, built in 1882, and Hardwick House, which started life as a bank in 1866 then served as the main post office for nearly a century.

Anglia, which celebrates its first 25 years next October, is one of the most successful of the independent companies, and its contribution to the costs of running Channel Four at £6.5m was the highest of the five regional companies last year. Its payroll in Norwich is more than 600.

Putting it all in view

Plans are going ahead for an electronic news-gathering link with Chelmsford and Peterborough this year and with Luton and Northampton next year, which will have profound benefits, particularly for current affairs and news coverage. Anglia's *raison d'être* is regional coverage to a population of 4.7 million — a following to which it is highly sensitive after criticism that it concentrated too much on Norwich itself. Programmes on East Anglia cover 7½ hours a day and outside networks two hours.

Anglia is a major contributor to the national network with its drama and its internationally acclaimed *Survival* series. Particularly successful have been the thriller series *Tales of the Unexpected* and the crime novels of P. D. James — *Death of an Expert Witness*, *Shroud*

for a Nightingale and Cover Her Face.

Survival is claimed to be television's most successful and longest-running wild-life series, first screened in 1961. The aim of the series has never changed — to promote better understanding of wild life and conservation and to entertain. More than 500 programmes have been shown in 109 countries, making it Britain's best-selling television programme. It has helped to boost overseas sales, which are worth some £2m-£3m.

The company's chairman is Lord Townshend of Raynham, whose inspiration lies behind farming programmes. Lord Aubrey Buxton, the Anglia Group's chief executive and a naturalist, is the brains behind the *Survival* series. Sir John Wolf, a film producer whose successes go back to *African Queen*, is head of drama, while Professor Glyn Daniel has controlled archaeological programmes. Over the next year there are plans to continue the Chief Inspector Dalglish series as well as more P. D. James and *Death of an Expert Witness*.

GW

JARROLD TYPESETTERS

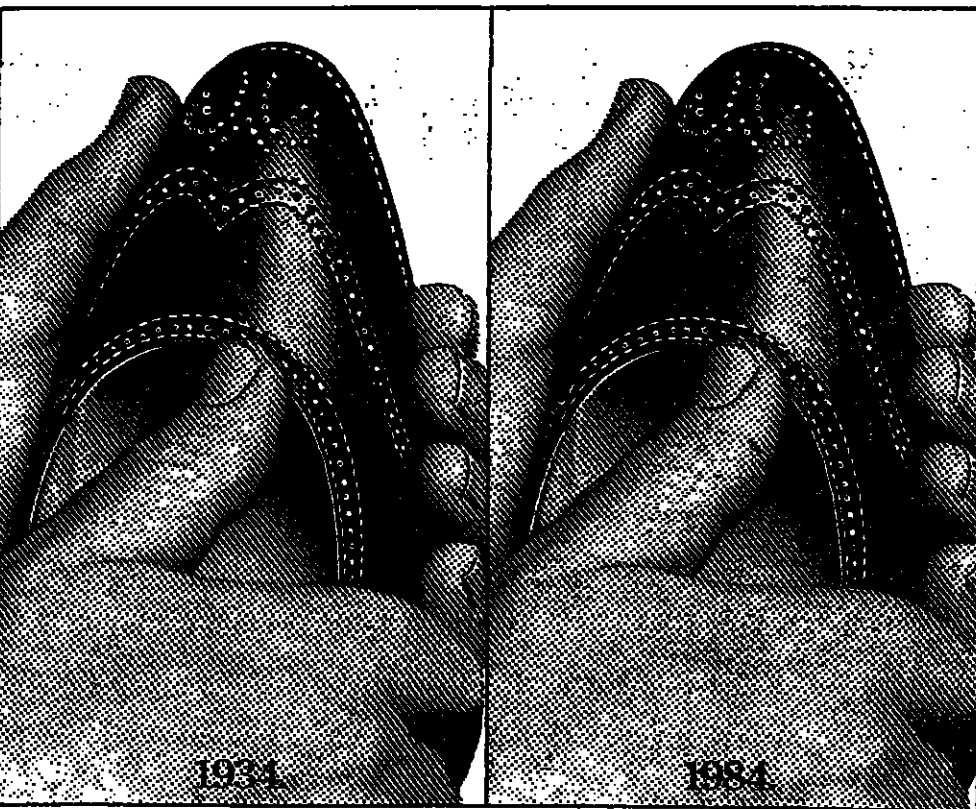
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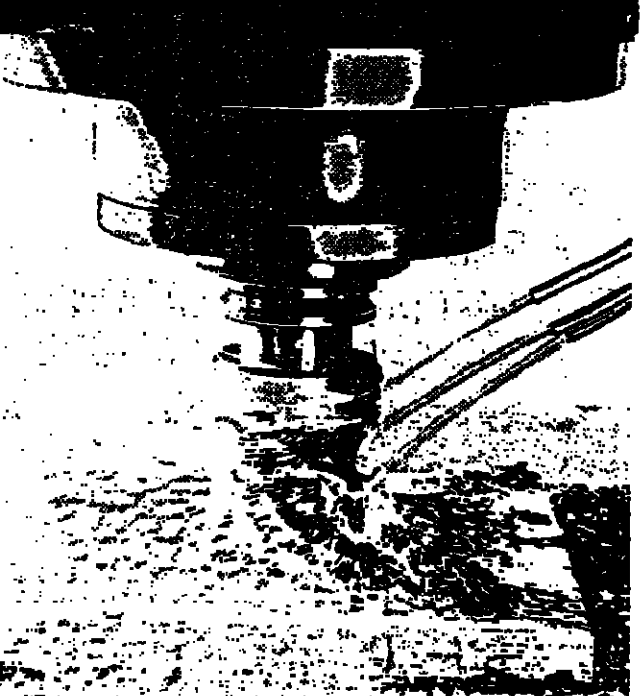
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Mustard is perhaps Norwich's best-known product. The familiar yellow condiment in the equally familiar yellow livery of J. and F. Colman is apparently popular only in powdered form in the English-speaking world. It was another Norwich mustard firm, Keen, Robinson and Belville (later bought out by Colman), that is believed to have given rise to the phrase "keen as mustard". Mustard seeds are milled like flour and offer prolific yields of up to two thousandfold in a season when planted.

One of the city's rare delights is The Mustard Shop, opened by Colman in 1973 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the partnership started by Jeremiah Colman and his nephew James. It stands in an eighteenth-century alley but has been restored in late nineteenth-century style. It houses a small mustard museum and sells everything



Where style and service is all: the Mustard Shop in Bridewell Alley, with Don Hoffman, the manager, and some of his staff conceivably connected with mustard, as well as mustard itself in many forms. The Hotel Nelson in Norwich has gone a stage further. Throughout this month its restaurant is promoting "Mustard-in June", using a wide range of Colman's products in dishes specially devised by the chef. From the mustard-yellow menu diners may choose mushroom and French mustard soup or shrimps baked with lettuce and tomato in a sauce of whole-grain Meaux mustard and cream or eggs topped with smoked salmon baked in double cream and a cunning hint of German mustard. There is a choice of four main courses. Smoked ham is offered with salad and strong ground mustard seed. Chive mustard is used in a cheese sauce over prawns, sole, mussels and scallops baked in a pastry case.

GW

Sainsbury's' gift: from primitive to Picasso

A remarkable collection and a matching gallery

The major cultural event of recent times in Norwich was the magnificent gift to the University of East Anglia of the art collection formed by Sir Robert and Lady Liss Sainsbury. Matching it was the gift by their son David of the building to house it, designed by Foster Associates.

The collection is of international importance, but especially appealing because it represents the personal and amazingly catholic tastes of two people developed over 50 years, rather than a purely academic attempt to amass work of a limited or representative kind.

For more than 20 years it grew on a budget of only £1,000 a year and it says much for the Sainsbury's eye for quality that some of the items from that period could each fetch £250,000 on the open market today.

No single period, country or style dominates, although the collection is especially rich in "primitive" art - African tribal sculptures, traditional sculpture from the Pacific islands, North American Indian and Eskimo objects in ivory and wood, as well as pre-Columbian art from Latin America. Antiques include Sumerian carvings, Egyptian faience, Roman bronzes and

Greek sculptures. There are paintings from China and Japan, carved deities from India and Byzantine objects.

An impressive collection of twentieth-century European art includes works by Arp, Bacon, Degas, Epstein, Giacometti, Modigliani, Moore and Picasso. The displays gain much from inspired grouping of objects from totally different backgrounds: an early Cycladic jar of great beauty echoes a vessel by the outstanding modern potter Hans Coper.

The Sainsbury Centre houses the university's own collection of twentieth-century art, frequent special exhibitions and teaching and research facilities for the university's School of Fine Arts. The building itself, shaped rather like a rectangular aircraft hanger with glass-walled ends, has won international acclaim as one of the outstanding pieces of architecture of its period. The centre opened in 1978.

Live theatre takes place mainly in the Theatre Royal, built in the 1930s on the site of previous theatres dating back to the 1750s. Run by a trust, it enjoys great commercial success on a varied

repertoire that covers grand opera, modern drama, classical music, pantomime and ballet, all from visiting professionals.

The Maddermarket Theatre is professionally run for amateur productions of high standard. It is the home of the Norwich Players, a guild of actors founded in 1911 by Nugent Monck and occupies a building that started life in 1794 as a Roman Catholic chapel.

Monck was an inspired producer and the theatre's leading light for over 40 years. It was under his direction that the players found their present home, which was converted into an Elizabethan style theatre with a shortened apron stage in 1921 when it was formally opened by W. B. Yeats.

Like the Theatre Royal it is run by a trust, but its policy is not commercial, although it kept theatre alive in the city when the professional theatre was turned into a cinema.

The Maddermarket presents 15 plays a year to impressively large and loyal audiences, 40 per cent of the 324 seats being filled by season ticket

holders. Local grants come to £6,500. Many unemployed people drift to the Maddermarket, and nine took part poignantly in John Galsworthy's *Strife*, the story of a bitter industrial dispute, staged earlier this month.

The main musical event is the Norfolk and Norwich Triennial Festival of Music and the Arts, which is claimed to be the second oldest music festival in Britain, launched in 1824 by Richard Bacon, to raise money for a hospital.

It has been held ever since apart from breaks during the two world wars. Sir Henry Wood and Sir Thomas Beecham both had strong connections, and the present artistic director is Vernon Handley, associate conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Special new features next year will be a festival orchestra drawn from the best local talent and a series of literary evenings at the Maddermarket Theatre, led by Malcolm Bradbury, the novelist and academic from the University of East Anglia. The main art exhibitions will be devoted to surrealism and primitive art at the Sainsbury Centre and The Grand Tour at the Castle Museum, based on objects borrowed from Norfolk houses.

GW

Some famous names... a brief look at some leading citizens



Richard Jarrold and Antony Jarrold

the company of J. and J. Colman, although he is a non-executive director of the parent company Reckitt and Colman and Whitbread.

One of his main roles in Norwich is as chairman of Eastern Counties Newspapers, which publishes four dailies and 22 weeklies with a staff of 1,300, dominating newspaper coverage of East Anglia.

The name of Jarrold in Norwich is as well known and deep-rooted as that of Colman.

The Jarrold store still stands in the corner of the market place on the same site to which it moved in 1840. The family were shopkeepers, printers and publishers of Biblical tracts in Woodbridge, Suffolk, in the 1770s, moving to Norwich in 1823. John Jarrold (then the senior member of the family) visited Kodak in the US in 1948 and saw how cheaply 35mm film could be used for colour printing. As a result he pioneered the printing of postcards in Britain from colour photographs, which were also used in pictorial books.

Today the £30 business is run by his three sons - Peter, who is chairman, Richard, who runs the retail store and seven smaller shops in East Anglia with an office equipment business, and Anthony, who is managing director of Jarrold Colour Publications. Ninety per cent of the printing work is for outsiders.

Geoffrey Marshall is managing director of Bally Group (UK), former president of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce and now president of the Norwich Enterprise Agency Trust. He believes the main achievement of the trust, which opened its doors two years ago as a job-creating exercise, lies in creating an atmosphere of cooperation between the

Labour-dominated city council and the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

They now talk together more openly and constructively about questions that affect the city's future, like the Embryo Science Park at the university.

Although the initial appeal to 15 chosen sponsors of the trust was 100 per cent successful, he says that the aim is a much larger panel of advisers drawn from companies that did not offer financial support, to cover finance, marketing and computer technology. Some companies that had redundancy schemes apparently wanted to help as an act of social responsibility.

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GW

A city for all seasons

Tourism brings in around £28m a year to Norwich. And this is achieved on an outlay on tourism promotion which is small compared with other tourist centres in what has become a highly competitive industry.

"We have achieved a lot with limited funds," says Christopher Binns, chairman of the Norwich Tourist Association. "We get £4,500 from the city and £5,000 from our commercial members. A healthy tourist industry can bring jobs and increased local wealth if the business community and the local authority are serious about grasping the very real opportunities."

"It is no good Norwich thinking it can get away with price and get the results. We have to come to terms with it. If Norwich is serious about grasping the opportunities we must have a properly funded tourist agency and the association will be putting proposals to the city council later this year."

It is only in recent times that tourism has been effectively coordinated through the association.

It is estimated that half a million people a year visit the cathedral, 300,000 the museums, and 100,000 callers at the tourist information office.

With its strong historic links with the Dutch and Flemish weavers, it draws a lot of Dutch visitors, although many of the foreigner are second visitors, calling in after going to other areas.

One of Norwich's advantages to the tourist is that, unlike many other centres, it is not restricted to a particular season: its many attractions can be appreciated all the year.

There is believed to be considerable potential in attracting more conferences to the city, although it does not see itself developing in this respect to the extent of Harrogate or many seaside resorts. It can comfortably handle conferences of up to 500 people: the potential is in the smaller conferences with an attendance of 200-300.

Beating holiday makers on the Norfolk Broads account for an appreciable proportion of visitors: at the height of the holiday season there is heavy pressure on the city's only boat station and it is not unusual for boats to be moored three abreast along the riverside.

CB



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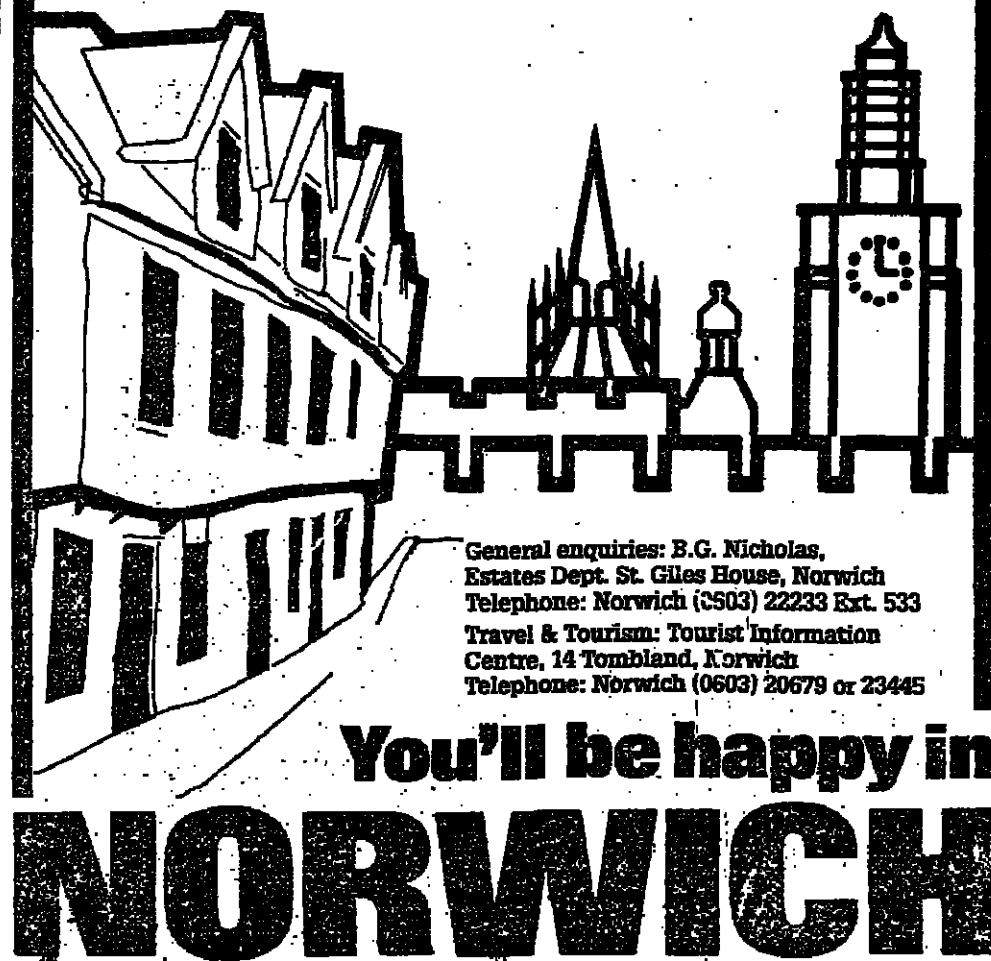
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Norwich, which has more medieval buildings than any other European city, is about to embark on a five year programme in which a small team will survey the city's public and private buildings as part of the restoration programme for the city's historic sector.

It is a city which takes justifiable pride in its heritage of old buildings. Much of the city centre and the adjoining area has been designated by the city council into 14 conservation areas containing almost 1,000 listed buildings of architectural and historic interest.

Between two and three hundred of these are owned by the council whose planning, architecture and amenity responsibilities have been grouped into a Directorate of Planning and Environment with the maintenance and enhancement of the character of the city, together with the promotion of its balanced development - the production and encouragement of good architecture - the management and improvement of recreational, cultural and com-

munity facilities and activities as its wide brief.

Much of the city's charm and character is derived from its unique collection of medieval churches, together with other buildings of different periods and styles, in which there is a strong Dutch influence, its ancient street pattern, and the activity of its daily market, which has been in existence since Norman times.

Stand on almost any street corner in Norwich and at least three church towers or steeples are usually visible, such is its legacy of ecclesiastical buildings. The cathedral, with its quiet cloisters, St Peter Mancroft near the bustling market and city hall, and the city's Roman Catholic cathedral.

Tucked away in its narrow

streets are interesting religious buildings of other denominations, such as the Unitarian octagon church, and the Old Meeting House situated down a narrow alley off Colegate.

According to legend, Norwich at one time had a church for every Sunday and a public house for every day of the year. Numbers have dwindled over the years but it retains a rich legacy of both. One of the oldest of its hostels is the quaint Alnham and Eve, in Bishopgate Street, which dates back to the eleventh century.

So far as its unsurpassed collection of churches are concerned, a crisis was reached in the 1960s when it was discovered that more than half the income of the diocese was being spent on maintaining buildings and less than a quarter on clergy stipends. An examination of the problem resulted in a radical scheme to reduce the numbers of churches in the city.

Norwich without its medieval churches was a prospect that could not be envisaged and the Friends of the Norwich

Churches was set up to retain churches threatened with demolition. To its lasting credit, the city council adopted an enlightened attitude and provided a solution to the problem: with the consent of the church authorities, the freeholds of churches no longer required for worship were taken over by the council which then leased them for management to the Norwich Historic Churches Trust, which endeavours to find acceptable alternative uses for them.

Its role is two-fold: to preserve the churches as historical

buildings and to restore them to a community use wherever possible.

Our job is to find a sympathetic secular use for the church", says the chairman of the Trust, Gordon Tinsley, a former Town Clerk of Norwich, now retired. "We like to find a use which is socially valuable, sympathetic to the history and tradition of the buildings and one which will involve people. Finally, we like it to produce an income from rent".

CB

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Pulling business on to the campus

How East Anglia University stimulates commercial and intellectual life

Two miles from the centre of Norwich on the south-facing slope in the Yare Valley, stands the University of East Anglia. It was one of a clutch of universities that sprang up in the wake of the Robbins report on the future of higher education, which recommended sitting away from large urban centres. Founded in 1961, it has now come of age. Set in 270 acres of beautiful parkland, it quickly became known for its concrete zigzags designed by Denys Lasdun, the consultant architect.

The university also incorporates the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, an important collection housed in an extraordinary building designed by Norman Foster and acclaimed as one of the architectural masterpieces of its age, degenerated as an expensive aircraft hangar, according to the point of view.

In its first 10 years, the university brought to Norwich 6,000 new people, 4,000 of them students, and international and intellectual dimensions on a scale that it had never previously experienced. It also brought two major national research institutions - the John Innes Institute and the Food Research Institute, both funded by the Agriculture and Food Research Council. The British Sugar Corporation Research laboratories and two medical

institutions are also on the campus.

The annual wages bill is £11.75m, while employees spend £8m in the region, a similar amount being spent by the students. The university is also one of the biggest taxpayers and the income it generates, close to £20m, is thought to have resulted in 11,000 to 12,000 more jobs.

Studies are based on interdisciplinary schools rather than separate faculties. An important milestone was the School of Environmental Sciences, set up in 1968 and the earliest degree course of its kind in Britain. It cuts across more traditional boundaries of geology, geography, town planning, biology and chemistry. Studies embrace the marine environment, and a climatic research unit is applied to the needs of local farming.

The School of English and American Studies has long been renowned for its literary production, originally stemming from the time when Angus Wilson held the Chair and now continued by his successor Malcolm Bradbury, the influential author of *The History Man* who set up Britain's first MA degree in creative writing. One result was that in the Book Marketing Council's list of 20 Best of Young British Novelists in 1983, six were UEA graduates.

This school and the history school will certainly be safeguarded in the face of cuts enforced by the University Grants Committee in 1981. In 1980 arts, social sciences and sciences all carried roughly equal weight in the university. Today only science studies have maintained their former level of priority.

Two years ago Anglia Television funded a new Chair of

Electronic Systems Engineering, and the Government's drive to promote studies related to industry has given new emphasis to the School of Computing Studies and Accountancy. Krish Bhaskar, Professor of Accounting and Finance, has won an important role as guru of the motor industry since his computer projections of its prospects.

Great interest has recently been focussed on a Science in which the university can offer the most specialized knowledge.

The space is now available, and discussions have already taken place with the city and county councils, the Norwich Chamber of Commerce and other advisers. The concept, already tried successfully at Cambridge and other univer-

sities, is to encourage the staff to market their ideas and to invite outside firms, to set up in the Science Park, rather than the city.

The mutual benefits to research and business can already be seen. The research institutes within the university already constitute an embryo science park, and in 1982 two young graduates and a lecturer set up Synergy Computer Systems, a consultancy housed in the university on a commercial basis to service Norfolk industries. Synergy now employs 16, and the lecturer involved, Trevor Wood Harper, has learnt more about his subject.

Two other firms have taken the same path - Oasis Electronics, which specializes in electronic products, and Anglia Technology, which supplies scientific and engineering equipment as teaching aids.

GW

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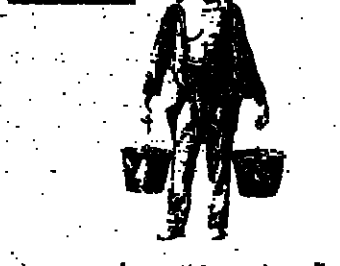
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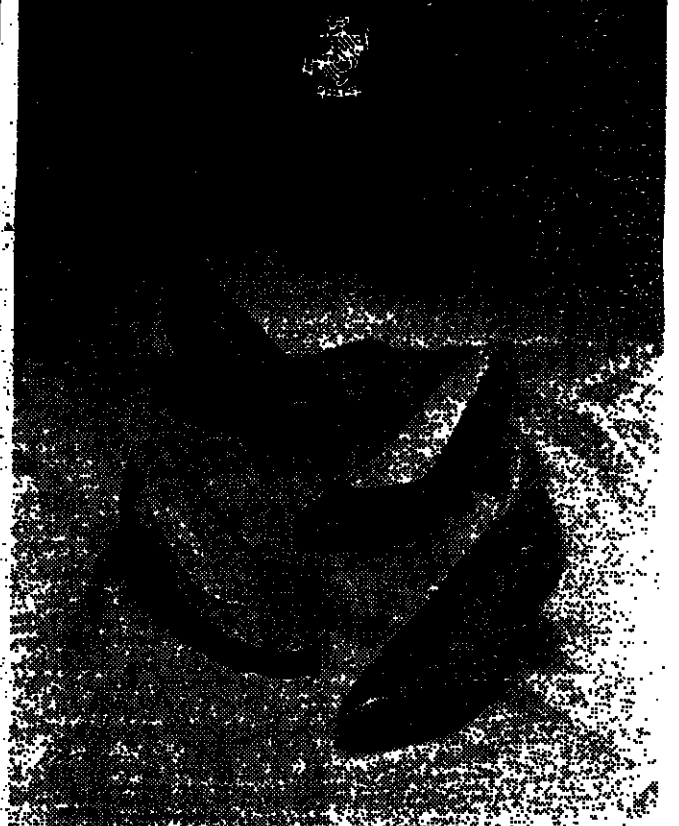
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THE ARTS

Dance
Van Manen proves
no misogynist

Dutch National Ballet
Coliseum

Hans van Manen's ballets derive their drama simply from putting the dancers in an unequal situation. Who needs plots when people are so interesting?

In a way that generalization is true even of a solo such as *Portrait*, which is performed on the Dutch National Ballet's programme at the Coliseum this week by a guest dancer, Pauline Daniels. She is actually not alone on the stage, since the lighting is provided by a portable spotlight wielded by the company's videomaster, Henk van Dijk. But his presence, dimly sensed, merely accentuates her loneliness.

Van Manen makes her reveal the strengths and fears of her body: the immensely powerful muscles in her thighs, the marvellous control of the most abandoned or minute movements, but at the same time you see the tension and the effort of maintaining it. She is dressed only in a bikini, but it is an emotional nakedness that the dance shows, the struggle of a woman with her body.

That dance closes the first half, performed entirely to piano music, ably played on Monday by Paul Patton, seated at the side of the stage or even, in the *Satie Trois Gnossemes*, being pushed around the stage in pursuit of the two soloists by three of their colleagues.

The only piece in that half which has been seen previously in London is *Sarcasms* (music by Prokofiev), in which Rachel Beaujean and Chint Farha repeat the success they scored at Sadler's Wells gala. They show a man and woman, drawn to each other but both obliged to try to put the other down. He is full of cocky swagger, she has a nice line in cool, smiling contempt, but it is made clear that neither is as confident as he or she pretends.

Farha has a central role also in two linked pieces, *Poste* and *Exposed* (to five Debussy *Etudes* plus his *Morceau de Concours* No. 6 and *Berceuse héroïque*). In the first, he is confronted by a dozen high-heeled women, whose polished detachment defeats his rough assertiveness. The pundit who accused Van Manen in print last week of misogyny seems very wide of the mark: few choreographers have done more to assert the strength of liberated women.

That female strength enables them, in the following dance, to overcome an imbalance of numbers that looks to be to their disadvantage. In group settings, Van Manen is not afraid of incorporating unusually direct gestures to make his point clear: the men in *Exposed* grasp their crotches with an aching concern, the woman in *Sarcasms* uses a similar gesture to her partner - a proprietary claim that he interprets as humiliation.



Living to fight another day: *Situation* as powerfully cast as its premiere 14 years ago

Equally, the choreography makes use of more subtle gestures from everyday life, the amusement with which one woman after another turns her face away from Farha as he hopes to dazzle them into submission in *Exposed*. Both sexes manifest a group loyalty, but the women's is demonstrated as more

harmonious and deeper than the men's.

The company (judging from the group of 30 or so who are in London this week and the larger casts I saw recently in Amsterdam) is particularly strong at present in dancers who come over as pronounced individuals while playing as a true

ensemble. That allows them to present one of Van Manen's older works, *Situation*, as powerfully as the original cast we saw with Netherlands Dance Theatre 14 years ago.

In Jean-Paul Vroom's formal but exposing decor, a selection of harsh everyday sounds, *Situation*

puts five couples in turn into a private confrontation. There are no winners in this game, but all the contestants will live to fight another day. It is tempting, but unfair, to pick out individuals: their personal achievements add up to a joint success.

John Percival

Television
Singular
champion

Wimbledon is bearing down upon us and, for those who cannot wait, there were two tasters last night - from Thames, with Perry, and BBC2, with The Women of Wimbledon. Thames I judged to be the winner.

There was a straightforward documentary celebrating the extraordinary Fred Perry: world table tennis champion at 17 in 1929, three times Wimbledon winner, three times winner of the US Open, and winner of the French and Australian Opens. He was also a member, with Bunny Austin, Pat Hughes and Harry Lee, of the team which won the Davis Cup for Britain in 1933 from the French, who were getting rather proprietary after taking it for six successive years.

We lament, of course, that he was the last Englishman to win the Wimbledon title. But there he was, hale and hearty at 75, telling us how he did it and how the All-England Club appeared not to like it much.

He admitted he was a man who did not let things go, and stayed angry for some time once he started, but he seemed to have cause on the occasion of his first Wimbledon win. He overheard a committee member telling Jack Crawford, his Australian opponent, that the best man did not always win, and found his presentation tie just draped over his seat.

He got his apology and approbation when he repeated his triumph twice. He also, when he decided to turn professional, was rebuffed by inducements from the All-England Club not to do so which were, recalled Pat Hughes, a disgrace and outside the rules. Perry refused, became a professional, and was banned from amateur courts.

Now, of course, he is immortalized at Wimbledon in bronze. All presumably is forgiven, if not forgotten. He went on to a lucrative international professional career. He remembered with humour, and claimed to be the first Englishman who hated to lose, which is undoubtedly questionable: in the tennis world he was probably the first to admit it. A good programme, by Phil King.

BBC2's effort was a strange affair, starting with a costumed re-enactment of the first women's final in 1884 between the Harrow sisters Maud and Lillian Watson, with Peter Ustinov and Lisa Goddard playing two people in the crowd. Halfway through it switched to Virginia Wade, who served a large number of clichés. One wondered about this perverse shift in direction. The answer may lie in the fact that it was produced in association with Trans-World International, who carry a big clout in sport.

Dennis Hackett

Holland Festival
Oppressive mood brilliantly conjured

Is the Holland Festival quite what it used to be? There are still bags full of interesting, risk-taking, many events, but they seem 'bundled' together without the skilful balance and planning of the past that used to mark former festivals. The organization seems unconcerned about its international profile - the multilingual programme books have disappeared, leaving the visitor to struggle helplessly with the native language - and a certain coolness of relationship between the different partners in the enterprise may be deduced from the fact that the festival's press office persuaded me not to attend the production of *Costa Rica* at the Netherlands Opera (of which reports had indeed been very poor) and to spend the time at more festival concerts.

Still, I am glad I took the advice, since on the night *Costa* opened there was a quite superlative double bill of Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale* (in Dutch) and Schoenberg's *Pierrot Lunaire*, staged at the old Theatre Carré by the Schoenberg Ensemble directed by Reinbert de Leeuw. De Leeuw's recent series of Schoenberg performances and recordings (he was at Edinburgh last summer, and Philips are now releasing the recordings originally on Holland's domestic Harlekin label) have been a superb achievement, and it was clear from this evening that he works with a young, responsive group of players who are absolutely in tune with his aims.

The *Soldier's Tale* was presented on a stage that thrust far out into the auditorium (where the narrator resided, apart from the occasional visit to the stage) at the front of which seven live cut-outs in the floor housed the musicians. The playing was sharp and biting; the staging (which featured one of Holland's most famous comedies, John Knaibkamp, as the Devil) was economical and terse. Leon King's choreography, including an exquisite dance for the princess, soldier and violin, matched the score perfectly. But it was the *Pierrot Lunaire* that lifted the evening right out of the ordinary. De Leeuw chose to work with an actress, not a singer, for the *sprechstimme*, and Barbara Sukowa (Lola in Fassbinder's film) was an electrifying, diminutive, fragile but forceful presence on stage. With a minimum of movement and maximum of intense gesture, he conjured up the oppressive mood of the settings quite brilliantly. Her voice was thin, razor-sharp but infinitely expressive in its whines, squeals and glissandi.



The electrifying Barbara Sukowa in *Pierrot Lunaire*

The playing, under De Leeuw's remarkably sensual, almost swooning direction, was volupitous and completely coherent: the so-called disjunct, unrecognizable lines moved as one.

There were more typically way-out Holland Festival adventures at a Netherlands Wind Ensemble concert the previous night in Utrecht. This year's featured *Impromptu* is Henry Brann, a Canadian follower of George Antheil who was born in 1913 but has received little recognition except on the American West Coast, where his brand of minimalism has found some favour. On the evidence of the seven pieces in this concert, Brann is a tiny, black-clad, goate-like figure who conducted all his own pieces with a sweeping, incisive beat - is an utterly individual talent. Like Ives, he uses fragments of popular music, and he spaces his performers widely around the auditorium. Typical was *Dialogue in the Jungle* for a brilliant soprano (Amy Synder) screeching around the leger lines in a gallery while wind and brass choirs fought it out on the ground. Sometimes the musical content sounds thin or random, but then a piece like *Signs and Alarms*, with its complex written-out solos for trumpet and trombone, persuades one otherwise.

In the second half of this long evening Lucas Vis conducted an enlarged ensemble in *Louis Andressen's De Sneelheid*, recently performed in San Francisco: raucous, repetitive, minimalist at its most hypnotic, with relentless percussion beats and busy figurations suddenly finding a focus in massive, unanimous chords and silences.

The third concert was far more popular in content, but no less revelatory in its way. The Concertgebouw Orchestra has been making some very unusual records of Mozart symphonies recently with Nikolaus Harnoncourt - better known for his work with the Vienna Concertus Musicus - and he conducted their annual festival concert in the massive RAI exhibition hall

Theatre
Treacherous dramatic subject

Silver Lady
Birmingham Rep

Ivy Benson, who rose from a poor childhood in Leeds and years as an exploited clarinetist to leading Ivy Benson's All-Ladies Orchestra all over the world in the Forties and Fifties, deserves a niche in some kind of pantheon. She was artist, teacher, general and Saint Joan; but, judging from our preview of Liane Aulkin's play, she is a treacherous dramatic subject between the Scylla of contradictory qualities and the Charybdis of feminist and rage-to-riches clichés.

Staged by Peter Farago at vast expense, Miss Aulkin's epic biography founders on, apparently for hours, as if trying to clarify what it wants to say. So Ivy fought herself and her girls

through to success in a man's world, but kept losing them at the altar. So her career-mindedness cost her two broken marriages, yet she confesses at the end that the right man might have come along. So, like Mr Chips and his thousand "sons", she speaks of all the children she has had, and all of them girls; but she has contacts at the London Clinic when pregnancy threatens them. She knows the exultation of the performer's platform but success becomes a dangerously fast carousel she cannot safely get off. Above all, you never discover what she wants; the success drive remains as much a mystery however close you approach.

Huge trucks and revolves by the Rep's head of design, Geoffrey Scott, bring on rehearsal platforms and communal dressing rooms where the

girls lark about and grouse. Deirdre Clancy supplies a seemingly endless succession of captivating evening dresses in immaculate period. Polly Hemmings retains a marvellous gritty imperiousness through pages and pages that reflect on the subject without ever lighting it up.

The girls develop independent characters - Tara Soppet as the boyish blonde taking to drink over twenty years, Suzanna Groat the susceptible beauty, the elegant Donna Champion as a stupidly implausible klutz and the massively obstinate Kate Edgar while coming together for ravishing close-harmony or taking up their instruments for a rousingly professional set that saves the evening from a flat conclusion.

Anthony Masters

A Mad World My
Masters
Stratford East

The centenary of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, is just going to have to be saluted for its own sake, as there is not a great deal to celebrate in the anniversary production. The one hundred candles do not burn brightly through *A Mad World My Masters*, though not because Barrie Keeffe's neo-Jacobean comedy creaks. Its tale of the working (or, in this case, mostly non-working) class crookedly Sprightly family taking on a corrupt millionaire seems as full of inspired lunacy as when it was premiered in 1977, and topical references have been freshened with relish.

A news-report/striptease originally performed by an imitation Angela Ripston with now a political speech with clothes flying by a pseudo Mrs

Thatcher, and the most uproarious moment of the production comes when Janette Legge lectures in a perfectly tied neckscarf, composedly held handbag, and nothing else between neck and waist. One reason Miss Legge's shiny bright impersonations of Mrs Thatcher and, later, Queen Elizabeth are so amusing is that she plays her character of Vi Sprightly with such lank hair, costume and attitude that Vi appears to have been processed out of a clothes dryer before its cycle was finished.

The millionaire with a penchant for young girls has been updated to a big wheel on the Dockland Redevelopment Board, which ties in nicely with the Sprightly's abortive fiddle on the docks. Trevor Martin, with a wonderful voice like fog rolling in, acts him with uncouthness and randy vigour. Imelda Staunton is cuddly and earnest as his social-worker daughter, and Michael Graham

Cox as the bent Scotland Yard superintendent behaves like a baby-faced pugilist. The rest of the company ranges from good to miscast, but the production's problems begin before one actor appears.

Stephanie Howard's set, a grey fenced-in area with doors and a central grey shack with an assemblage of junk on top, is too enclosed and stifling for such an exuberant play. Music by Martin Duncan, with lyrics by the company, has no particular character and slows the action. The director, Jane Howell, has not been able to merge the cast into an ensemble which strikes sparks off each other, nor to build the pace of the play to get the most either from its farcical merit or its satirical bite. When the MC asks at the end "Did you enjoy yourselves?" the answer can only be a very qualified yes.

Holly Hill

Philharmonia/
Sanderling
Festival Hall

It was a grim evening that Kurt Sanderling had planned for us on Monday, two big E minor pieces, Brahms's Fourth Symphony and Prokofiev's Sinfonia Concertante, for cello and orchestra, with no light relief except in the little thing by Casals that Lynn Harrell played with rapt beauty and charm as an encore. Unfortunately he had not been in such good form in the concerto, which needs outstanding playing if one is to be at all glad to be hearing it. Too many scoops from beneath the note mis-shaped the melody, and at times a fiercer attack was needed on music so inclined to ramble.

The symphony was a lot happier, if that is quite the word. This was a characteristically furious performance from Mr Sanderling, full of grating chords, driving rhythms, half-formed ideas and raw contrasts of tempo and sonority. The effect was, needless to say, distinctly crude, but Mr Sanderling did it with such authority, and with such a lack of self-dramatizing, that the achievement was not crude in the least. It was a discernible carried out with perfect cold savagery, revealing not a serene work of art but a struggle of conflicting possibilities and tentatives towards such a work.

In support of his case Mr Sanderling made pointed use of the transition in the slow movement that takes the big tune up from cellos to violas to violins. As it moved, so it became less secure, the notes increasingly flickering with vibrato. And in the finale the more stable melodic sections were similarly given a dash of neurosis by having them torn into jagged phrases thrusting alternately up and down.

All this made Brahms sound uncommonly like Elgar, to whose music the Philharmonia - who respond searingly to Mr Sanderling - might well point him for future engagements.

Paul Griffiths

London debuts
Hard to
compete

The British Chamber Orchestra have entered a highly competitive arena. Their aim is to present little-known works in which talented soloists will act as advocates. The American flautist Katherine Kemler dominated the initial concert, appearing in three works. Charles Griffes's *Poem* (1918) was the least familiar, and its lyrically impressionistic style made attractive listening. Orchestral playing, however, was variable. Violin parts were often roughly handled, with weak intonation, and the conductor Thomas Hartman failed to accomplish a unifying balance of sound.

The Soviet Emigre Orchestra's concert was arranged by the Andrei Sakharov Fund; hence a highly sympathetic audience. A small string ensemble, they were heard in a predominantly popular programme, Shostakovich's quasi-

autobiographical *Sinfonietta* being the exception. This last work had a poignant relevance, though consistent mellowness of tone acted against its angular aspects.

Some lapses from the violins were a momentary distraction in Mozart's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, which opened the evening, and, though Tchaikovsky's *Serenade in C* was not entirely accurate, its finale was crisp and articulate. The group features many players of a high calibre, who contribute much to the overall richness and refinement of sound.

In quite a different idiom, *Strings Attached* perhaps does not belong in the conventional concert hall. Consisting of a string quartet supplemented by bass and drums, they use amplified sound, which on this occasion proved a little too much for a small hall. Trendy arrangements of Bach were unappealing, and it was the jazz-style numbers that best fitted the scope of the band. Sue Lynn's violin playing was very winning, and in Pete Kirby's setting of Ellington's "In a Sentimental Mood" the instrumental combination worked at its best. The audience greeted the music with real enthusiasm, though this was partly due to their relief on hearing familiar noises in an often forbidding setting.

James Methuen-Campbell

CBSO/Rattle
Snake Maltings/Radio 3

During this final week of the Aldeburgh Festival there is some predictable new and recent music: a Robin Holloway piece for Peter Pears's birthday, an early Holst/exhumation and a String Quintet by Imogen Holst, so long a pillar of the festival, who died this year. But the featured contemporary figure is quite unexpected: he is the Japanese composer Toru Takemitsu, who enjoyed a certain vogue here some years ago but has since been little heard.

On Monday the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Simon Rattle introduced his magical, sensuous, multi-coloured orchestral piece *A Flock Descends into the Pentagonal Garden*. It was

written in 1977 for San Francisco, has been recorded and was quite recently broadcast. Rattle's account was meticulously poetic, making almost as much of the silences as of the music.

Takemitsu is a famous composer of film music - Aldeburgh is showing four of the films during the festival - and his technique in *A Flock Descends* is almost cinematic: an atmosphere is established, intensified, and then the vision fades and a new one succeeds.

One can follow the use of the pentagonal scales, but the problem for the Western ear is the almost total lack of form and development. Takemitsu said, in a discussion with Patrick Carnegie the previous day, that his first excitement in Western music had come from 'looking at scores by Messiaen (or, in his own telegraphic words, "Messiaen pieces: Wow!"), and there is indeed much of his block-like juxtaposition of ideas in the scores - as well, in *A Flock Descends*, as a tendency to Messiaen-like added chords.

In the previous evening's concert by the London Sinfonietta, conducted by Oliver Knussen (to whose enthusiasm we presumably owe Takemitsu's presence in Aldeburgh) a rather different character emerged.

Last time the Sinfonietta played, Takemitsu it was, to follow Elliott Carter, and the relationship was unproductive. Here he was sensitively surrounded by his own kind of sound-world: Debussy (*The Chansons de Bilitis* with flutes, celesta and harp, Nancy Evans the speaker), a spiky little Japanese essay by Jo Kondo, and a new work, *The Shorelines of Certainty*, by Jonathan Lloyd, an intriguingly lopsided

piece which deserves more comment.

Even so, I found Takemitsu's *Rain Spell* for five instruments excessively preoccupied by the occasional loveliness of its effects, and like its companion, *Rain Coming*, it eventually dampened the spirits. Better was *Voice for solo flute*, its breathings and noises splendidly done by Sebastian Bell.

But far tougher and more interesting was the very recent *Orion* for cello and piano: here, the achingly slow pace and whining microtones of the cello were kept in check by a harmonic framework which was quite intelligible, almost traditional. The chimaxes never came where one expected, but the whole - in a superb performance by Alexander Baile and Julian Jacobson - had a tense strength that kept attention stretched to the end.

Nicholas Kenyon

Aldeburgh Festival

Nicholas Kenyon

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169	129	Advan Group	132	-2	8.5	8.5	9.1	130	105	Longtin Inds	38	-	1.46	2.5	6.0	128	103	Starks PLC	122	-	3.5	2.5	10.0	12	128	103	Starks PLC	122	-	3.5	2.5	10.0	12
370	200	A.G.I.	200	-	4.4	2.7	12.1	370	200	Louise	38	+2	12.5	8.5	5.5	370	200	Stanley A. C.	44	+4	2.1	4.0	18.0	370	200	Stanley A. C.	44	+4	2.1	4.0	18.0	370	200
270	200	ShamRock	200	-	4.4	2.7	12.1	270	200	Lowell Inds	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	270	200	Steel Serv	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	270	200	Steel Serv	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	270	200
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136	115	Aqua TV A	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Amcor Ind	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Aqua TV A	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Amcor Ind	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Aqua TV A	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Amcor Ind	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Aqua TV A	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Amcor Ind	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Aqua TV A	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Amcor Ind	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136	115	Aqua TV A	115	-	10.0	8.0	12.5	136	115	Lucas Ind	180	-	12.5	8.5	5.5	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115	Swainberg	146	-	1.2	4.0	18.0	136	115
136																																	

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104	184	194	204	214	224	234	244	254	264	274	284	294	304	314	324	334	344	354	364	374	384	394	404	414	424	434	444	454	464	474	484	494	504	514	524	534	544	554	564	574	584	594	604	614	624	634	644	654	664	674	684	694	704	714	724	734	744	754	764	774	784	794	804	814	824	834	844	854	864	874	884	894	904	914	924	934	944	954	964	974	984	994	1004	1014	1024	1034	1044	1054	1064	1074	1084	1094	1104	1114	1124	1134	1144	1154	1164	1174	1184	1194	1204	1214	1224	1234	1244	1254	1264	1274	1284	1294	1304	1314	1324	1334	1344	1354	1364	1374	1384	1394	1404	1414	1424	1434	1444	1454	1464	1474	1484	1494	1504	1514	1524	1534	1544	1554	1564	1574	1584	1594	1604	1614	1624	1634	1644	1654	1664	1674	1684	1694	1704	1714	1724	1734	1744	1754	1764	1774	1784	1794	1804	1814	1824	1834	1844	1854	1864	1874	1884	1894	1904	1914	1924	1934	1944	1954	1964	1974	1984	1994	2004	2014	2024	2034	2044	2054	2064	2074	2084	2094	2104	2114	2124	2134	2144	2154	2164	2174	2184	2194	2204	2214	2224	2234	2244	2254	2264	2274	2284	2294	2304	2314	2324	2334	2344	2354	2364	2374	2384	2394	2404	2414	2424	2434	2444	2454	2464	2474	2484	2494	2504	2514	2524	2534	2544	2554	2564	2574	2584	2594	2604	2614	2624	2634	2644	2654	2664	2674	2684	2694	2704	2714	2724	2734	2744	2754	2764	2774	2784	2794	2804	2814	2824	2834	2844	2854	2864	2874	2884	2894	2904	2914	2924	2934	2944	2954	2964	2974	2984	2994	3004	3014	3024	3034	3044	3054	3064	3074	3084	3094	3104	3114	3124	3134	3144	3154	3164	3174	3184	3194	3204	3214	3224	3234	3244	3254	3264	3274	3284	3294	3304	3314	3324	3334	3344	3354	3364	3374	3384	3394	3404	3414	3424	3434	3444	3454	3464	3474	3484	3494	3504	3514	3524	3534	3544	3554	3564	3574	3584	3594	3604	3614	3624	3634	3644	3654	3664	3674	3684	3694	3704	3714	3724	3734	3744	3754	3764	3774	3784	3794	3804	3814	3824	3834	3844	3854	3864	3874	3884	3894	3904	3914	3924	3934	3944	3954	3964	3974	3984	3994	4004	4014	4024	4034	4044	4054	4064	4074	4084	4094	4104	4114	4124	4134	4144	4154	4164	4174	4184	4194	4204	4214	4224	4234	4244	4254	4264	4274	4284	4294	4304	4314	4324	4334	4344	4354	4364	4374	4384	4394	4404	4414	4424	4434	4444	4454	4464	4474	4484	4494	4504	4514	4524	4534	4544	4554	4564	4574	4584	4594	4604	4614	4624	4634	4644	4654	4664	4674	4684	4694	4704	4714	4724	4734	4744	4754	4764	4774	4784	4794	4804	4814	4824	4834	4844	4854	4864	4874	4884	4894	4904	4914	4924	4934	4944	4954	4964	4974	4984	4994	5004	5014	5024	5034	5044	5054	5064	5074	5084	5094	5104	5114	5124	5134	5144	5154	5164	5174	5184	5194	5204	5214	5224	5234	5244	5254	5264	5274	5284	5294	5304	5314	5324	5334	5344	5354	5364	5374	5384	5394	5404	5414	5424	5434	5444	5454	5464	5474	5484	5494	5504	5514	5524	5534	5544	5554	5564	5574	5584	5594	5604	5614	5624	5634	5644	5654	5664	5674	5684	5694	5704	5714	5724	5734	5744	5754	5764	5774	5784	5794	5804	5814	5824	5834	5844	5854	5864	5874	5884	5894	5904	5914	5924	5934	5944	5954	5964	5974	5984	5994	6004	6014	6024	6034	6044	6054	6064	6074	6084	6094	6104	6114	6124	6134	6144	6154	6164	6174	6184	6194	6204	6214	6224	6234	6244	6254	6264	6274	6284	6294	6304	6314	6324	6334	6344	6354	6364	6374	6384	6394	6404	6414	6424	6434	6444	6454	6464	6474	6484	6494	6504	6514	6524	6534	6544	6554	6564	6574	6584	6594	6604	6614	6624	6634	6644	6654	6664	6674	6684	6694	6704	6714	6724	6734	6744	6754	6764	6774	6784	6794	6804	6814	6824	6834	6844	6854	6864	6874	6884	6894	6904	6914	6924	6934	6944	6954	6964	6974	6984	6994	7004	7014	7024	7034	7044	7054	7064	7074	7084	7094	7104	7114	7124	7134	7144	7154	7164	7174	7184	7194	7204	7214	7224	7234	7244	7254	7264	7274	7284	7294	7304	7314	7324	7334	7344	7354	7364	7374	7384	7394	7404	7414	7424	7434	7444	7454	7464	7474	7484	7494	7504	7514	7524	7534	7544	7554	7564	7574	7584	7594	7604	7614	7624	7634	7644	7654	7664	7674	7684	7694	7704	7714	7724	7734	7744	7754	7764	7774	7784	7794	7804	7814	7824	7834	7844	7854	7864	7874	7884	7894	7904	7914	7924	7934	7944	7954	7964	7974	7984	7994	8004	8014	8024	8034	8044	8054	8064	8074	8084	8094	8104	8114	8124	8134	8144	8154	8164	8174	8184	8194	8204	8214	8224	8234	8244	8254	8264	8274	8284	8294	8304	8314	8324	8334	8344	8354	8364	8374	8384	8394	8404	8414	8424	8434	8444	8454	8464	8474	8484	8494	8504	8514	8524	8534	8544	8554	8564	8574	8584	8594	8604	8614	8624	8634	8644	8654	8664	8674	8684	8694	8704	8714	8724	8734	8744	8754	8764	8774	8784	8794	8804	8814	8824	8834	8844	8854	8864	8874	8884	8894	8904	8914	8924	8934	8944	8954	8964	8974	8984	8994	9004	9014	9024	9034	9044	9054	9064	9074	9084	9094	9104	9114	9124	9134	9144	9154	9164	9174	9184	9194	9204	9214	9224	9234	9244	9254	9264	9274	9284	9294	9304	9314	9324	9334	9344	9354	9364	9374	9384	9394	9404	9414	9424	9434	9444	9454	9464	9474	9484	9494	9504	9514	9524	9534	9544	9554	9564	9574	9584	9594	9604	9614	9624	9634	9644	9654	9664	9674	9684	9694	9704	9714	9724	9734	9744	9754	9764	9774	9784	9794	9804	9814	9824	9834	9844	9854	9864	9874	9884	9894	9904	9914	9924	9934	9944	9954	9964	9974	9984	9994	10004	10014	10024	10034	10044	10054	10064	10074	10084	10094	10104	10114	10124	10134	10144	10154	10164	10174	10184	10194	10204	10214	10224	10234	10244	10254	10264	10274	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1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94	Effective exchange rate compared with 1974 was up 6.1 at 74.4.		213	First Seat Am	342	7.4	2.1
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94	DOLLAR SPOT RATES		214	First Union Am	343	8.1	4.1
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94	OTHER £ RATES		215	First Union Am	344	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94	Ireland 1.1895-1.1075	Australia 1.5593-1.5593	216	First Union Am	345	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94	Singapore 2.2105-2.1110	Bahrain 0.8710-0.8510	217	First Union Am	346	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94	Malaysia 0.8510-0.8510	Finland 1.0000-1.0000	218	First Union Am	347	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94	Canada 0.8510-0.8510	Greece 1.0000-1.0000	219	First Union Am	348	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94	Denmark 0.8510-0.8510	Hong Kong 1.0000-1.0000	220	First Union Am	349	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94	France 0.8510-0.8510	India 0.8510-0.8510	221	First Union Am	350	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94	Germany 0.8510-0.8510	Indonesia 0.8510-0.8510	222	First Union Am	351	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94	Italy 0.8510-0.8510	Japan 0.8510-0.8510	223	First Union Am	352	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94	Netherlands 0.8510-0.8510	Korea 0.8510-0.8510	224	First Union Am	353	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94	Sweden 0.8510-0.8510	Malaysia 0.8510-0.8510	225	First Union Am	354	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94	Switzerland 0.8510-0.8510	Philippines 0.8510-0.8510	226	First Union Am	355	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94	Belgium 0.8510-0.8510	Singapore 0.8510-0.8510	227	First Union Am	356	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94	Spain 0.8510-0.8510	South Africa 1.7944-1.8002	228	First Union Am	357	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94	Austria 1.0000-1.0000		229	First Union Am	358	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			230	First Union Am	359	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			231	First Union Am	360	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			232	First Union Am	361	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			233	First Union Am	362	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			234	First Union Am	363	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			235	First Union Am	364	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			236	First Union Am	365	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			237	First Union Am	366	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			238	First Union Am	367	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			239	First Union Am	368	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			240	First Union Am	369	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			241	First Union Am	370	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			242	First Union Am	371	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			243	First Union Am	372	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			244	First Union Am	373	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			245	First Union Am	374	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			246	First Union Am	375	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			247	First Union Am	376	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			248	First Union Am	377	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			249	First Union Am	378	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			250	First Union Am	379	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			251	First Union Am	380	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			252	First Union Am	381	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			253	First Union Am	382	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			254	First Union Am	383	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			255	First Union Am	384	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			256	First Union Am	385	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			257	First Union Am	386	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			258	First Union Am	387	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			259	First Union Am	388	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			260	First Union Am	389	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			261	First Union Am	390	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			262	First Union Am	391	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			263	First Union Am	392	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			264	First Union Am	393	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			265	First Union Am	394	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			266	First Union Am	395	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			267	First Union Am	396	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			268	First Union Am	397	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			269	First Union Am	398	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			270	First Union Am	399	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			271	First Union Am	400	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			272	First Union Am	401	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			273	First Union Am	402	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			274	First Union Am	403	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			275	First Union Am	404	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			276	First Union Am	405	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			277	First Union Am	406	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			278	First Union Am	407	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			279	First Union Am	408	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			280	First Union Am	409	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			281	First Union Am	410	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			282	First Union Am	411	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			283	First Union Am	412	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			284	First Union Am	413	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			285	First Union Am	414	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			286	First Union Am	415	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			287	First Union Am	416	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			288	First Union Am	417	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			289	First Union Am	418	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			290	First Union Am	419	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			291	First Union Am	420	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			292	First Union Am	421	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			293	First Union Am	422	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			294	First Union Am	423	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			295	First Union Am	424	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			296	First Union Am	425	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			297	First Union Am	426	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			298	First Union Am	427	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			299	First Union Am	428	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			300	First Union Am	429	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			301	First Union Am	430	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			302	First Union Am	431	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			303	First Union Am	432	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			304	First Union Am	433	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			305	First Union Am	434	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			306	First Union Am	435	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			307	First Union Am	436	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			308	First Union Am	437	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			309	First Union Am	438	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			310	First Union Am	439	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			311	First Union Am	440	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			312	First Union Am	441	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			313	First Union Am	442	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			314	First Union Am	443	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			315	First Union Am	444	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			316	First Union Am	445	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			317	First Union Am	446	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			318	First Union Am	447	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			319	First Union Am	448	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			320	First Union Am	449	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			321	First Union Am	450	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			322	First Union Am	451	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			323	First Union Am	452	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			324	First Union Am	453	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			325	First Union Am	454	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			326	First Union Am	455	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			327	First Union Am	456	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			328	First Union Am	457	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			329	First Union Am	458	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			330	First Union Am	459	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			331	First Union Am	460	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			332	First Union Am	461	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			333	First Union Am	462	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			334	First Union Am	463	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			335	First Union Am	464	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			336	First Union Am	465	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			337	First Union Am	466	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			338	First Union Am	467	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			339	First Union Am	468	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			340	First Union Am	469	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			341	First Union Am	470	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			342	First Union Am	471	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			343	First Union Am	472	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			344	First Union Am	473	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			345	First Union Am	474	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			346	First Union Am	475	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			347	First Union Am	476	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			348	First Union Am	477	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			349	First Union Am	478	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			350	First Union Am	479	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			351	First Union Am	480	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			352	First Union Am	481	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			353	First Union Am	482	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			354	First Union Am	483	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			355	First Union Am	484	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			356	First Union Am	485	8.1	1.9
1 month 94-94	1 month 10-94			357	First Union Am	486	8.1	1.9
3 months 94-94	3 months 10-94			358	First Union Am	487	8.1	1.9
6 months 94-94	6 months 10-94			359	First Union Am	488	8.1	1.9
12 months 94-94	12 months 10-94			360				

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120	77	Leslie						
121	78	Leslie						
122	79	Lyndhurst Plat						
123	80	Lyndhurst Plat						
124	81	Malaysia						
125	82	Malaysia						
126	83	Malaysia						
127	84	Malaysia						
128	85	Malaysia						
129	86	Malaysia						
130	87	Malaysia						
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192	149	Malaysia						
193	150	Malaysia						
194	151	Malaysia						
195	152	Malaysia						
196	153	Malaysia						
197	154	Malaysia						
198	155	Malaysia						

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RECENT ISSUES		Closing
Body Shop International Sp Ord (95a)	180	180
Brisket Group Sp Ord (14a)	180	180
Commercial Bank of South Africa	116	116
First Life Assurance Co Ltd (10a)	167	167
Flooding Japan Inc 50/1 (25)	167	167
Global Group Sp Ord (55a)	17	17
Holland Group 10a Ord (76a)	17	17
Holmes & Narverden 10a Ord (78a)	153	153
Home-Sashar 25a Ord (120a)	146	146
London & Clydesdale Finance Sp Ord (10a)	147	147
Mendow Farm 10a Ord (13a)	177	177
Morris W. Fine Arts 10a Ord (70a)	146	146
Northern Assurance Co Ltd (10a)	147	147
Paracellulose 25a Ord (50a)	138	138
Petroleum Petroleum Corp NPV (80a)	77	77
Petroleum Petroleum Corp NPV (80a)	77	77
Pharmaceuticals & Gen Inv 25a Ord	72	72
Ramco Ord 10a Ord (70a)	23	23
Recreation Village 10a Ord (10a)	235	235
Specimen Auto & Eng Prod 10a Ord (15a)	110	110
Stanton Group Sp Ord (130a)	156	156
Steel City Sp Ord (11a)	63	63
Steel Barren 10a Ord (11a)	110	110
Textilemaster EIT 25a Ord (95a)	156	156
Trenchardwood 10a Ord (145a)	11	11
Tutor Resources 15a Ord (43a)	15	15

Issue price in parentheses is Unaffiliated Securities. * by tender.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Summer sale by the Government Broker

Bankers are not as other men. For them, the month of June ends today. And surprisingly, June will go out like a lion in terms of funding the Chancellor's borrowing requirement, after slumbering like a lamb for most of the four weeks.

If, as the market believes, a last-minute burst of activity has pushed sales of debt up to £1 billion or more, after a poor showing in May, then the Bank of England will be much relieved. Yesterday's income and spending figures showed the public sector had rattled up a £3.62 billion borrowing requirement in the first two months of the year - either excessive, or far more seasonally skewed than usual.

The Bank and the Treasury will be anxious to keep up as far as possible with this hectic pace, for if they do not, they will find themselves trying to borrow just at the time when they are trying to tap the institutions' cash flow in another form to take up the big autumn privatization programme.

After the authorities' success on Monday in selling out the long tablet of Treasury 11½ per cent 2001-04, the Government Broker delved deep into his portfolio of available stocks and came up with some surprising offerings. In the course of yesterday, he sold out of his short "tranche", Treasury 10 per cent, 1987, then liquidated the rum of his medium tablet, Exchequer 10½ per cent, 1995. Finally, and with something of a swagger, the authorities revealed that the specialist low coupon issue, Treasury 3 per cent 1987, a line of which was created in early April, had also been gobbled up.

As ever, the cynics were in full, even exuberant, voice. They noted the proximity of the sales to make-up day - that is, today - and pointed out the change in stock selling prices in the last week or so.

The Government Broker cut his price on the 01/04 tablet by two points. The '87 issue went at 96¼, after the Broker had refused bids at 96½ on the first day of the tablet's life, plainly looking for a higher offer. These prices suggest a rush to sell.

There are sound fundamental reasons why the authorities should be keen to offer stock in a hurry. Banking June saw redemptions of two huge stocks - Exchequer 14 per cent 1984 and Treasury 3 per cent 1984 - which together totalled, in gross terms, approaching £2½ billion. If 50 per cent of these stocks was still held by the market at the date of redemption, then even the Broker's efforts at the end of the month may not have been sufficient to prevent these redemptions boosting the monetary aggregates.

Even if the authorities have succeeded in selling, as some suggest, about £1½ billion in banking June, only that portion of sales taken up by the non-bank private sector counts as funding in terms of £M3 at a. The banks were thought to be aggressive buyers of stock yesterday.

To some extent, however, these caveats pale beside the gilt-edged market's general sense of relief that the authorities are selling stock again. A rise on the day yesterday of ¼ point in shorts and about ½ point in longs fails to convey the change in atmosphere in the market. Suddenly some traders are talking about an early end to the miners strike a sign more of optimism than political insight.

Other, less sanguine operators, are wondering what kind of funding package is now being put together. A low coupon, private client stock was the leading option

last night, with perhaps a high coupon, corporate treasurer-type bond as the second favourite. But overall the market was happy to contemplate the future - and think that it worked.

Barratt looks to its image

The share price of Barratt Developments quivered only marginally - down 2p at 90p - after Monday's "World in Action" programme which alleged that first-time buyers had been pressurized into buying Barratt starter homes they could then not resell.

This is not to belittle the power of television. Advance warnings about the programme meant the news had been discounted. But the effects of the adverse publicity on future Barratt sales and hence profits are another matter.

The task ahead of Barratt, which labelled the programme unbalanced, unfair and lacking impartiality, is twofold. First, it will have to try to use its famed marketing skills to counteract the allegations and keep selling the product, which will be much harder to bolster the confidence of shareholders who have seen shares slump from a 1983 high of 280p to a low this year of 86p.

This task is already in hand. Today Barratt's stockbroker Cazenove will play host at a meeting between the company and 40 of its largest English institutional shareholders, holding 250,000 or more shares, to reassure them that the company is confident it can tackle the future.

Shareholders will want to know what marketing strategy Barratt intends to adopt and what estimates it can make of next year's sales. The City is already expecting sales this year to the end of this month to slump to 13,000 units against 18,000, and pretax profits to fall to £38m against £50.5m. Last year's "World in Action" programme, attacking timber frame housing, did much of the damage. Overall, housing completions are expected to rise to 216,000 in 1984 against 177 in 1982. Barratt's share, as market leader, has already tumbled.

Estimates for Barratt's own profits next year are all over the place, but range as low as £20m and, from the more optimistic, as high as £42m. At the lower end of the range the dividend increase must be in doubt. The company policy is for the dividend to rise in line with inflation.

Barratt must already have a clue to next year by the number of house purchases cancelled after the programme. Shareholders might also want to know in detail the results of the Marplan survey commissioned by Barratt, which showed a high degree of satisfaction among Barratt owners, and whether the survey gave any pointers to strategy in terms of changing the product mix away from the all-in white goods and carpets package, back to the no frills.

The housing market as a whole is losing buoyancy and starts are now lagging. Finally, if Barratt has gone ex-growth, shareholders, who slumped up only 18 months ago for a £46m rights issue, may well ask what the company has become. The prospective yield, assuming a final dividend increase in line with the interim, is a handsome 13 per cent. But where does the ever-inventive Sir Lawrie Barratt go from here?

Enterprise goes to market in cut-price £392m sell-off

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government yesterday shrugged off the recent weakness of the stock market and pressed ahead with the planned flotation of Enterprise. Oil, putting a minimum value on the business of £392m.

This is some way below most market estimates, which until the last few days at least had valued Enterprise, a new company set up to take over the North Sea oil assets of the state-owned British Gas corporation, at anything from £400m to £475m. The sharp slide in share values during the last few weeks, particularly in the oil sector, has left the Government with the awkward choice of either postponing the issue or settling for lower proceeds.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, confirmed in the Commons yesterday that the sale was going ahead, with 212 million shares being offered to investors at a minimum tender price of 185p. Apart from the single "golden share" which the Government is to retain until 1988 as a protection against unwanted foreign takeover, the entire share capital is, as

expected, being sold in one go. Prospectuses will be published later this week, with the closing date for applications set for next Wednesday.

By opting for what was generally seen in the City last night as a conservative minimum tender price, the Government could still get closer to its original £425m sale target if enough investors submit tenders above the minimum level, or if the market in general recovers.

The issue was underwritten on Monday by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank which has advised the Government on the privatization of Enterprise from the outset, and three other leading banks: Schroders, Morgan Grenfell and S. G. Warburg. Sub-underwriting by City institutions was successfully completed yesterday.

The prospectus shows that Enterprise is forecasting pretax profits this year of £113m, and net income after tax of £7m. At the minimum tender price of 185p a share produces a yield of



Graham Hearne: salary of £90,000 a year

5.41 per cent at the minimum tender price.

Production for Enterprise's proven North Sea fields is projected to rise from 24,410 barrels a day last year to a peak of 43,860 bpd in 1985, before declining. The prospectus confirms that likely oil production from one of its key fields, North West Hutton, has

been downgraded. Total estimated reserves in the field have also been downgraded from 280 million to 130 million barrels.

Enterprise's directors say the company has further oil and gas discoveries in the exploration acreage inherited from British Gas, four of which could be developed in the next 10 years. This could add between 20 million and 80 million barrels of oil to existing commercial reserves of 117 million barrels.

The prospectus also confirms that Enterprise has no real debt, and £80m of cash to help pursue plans for expansion in the North Sea and overseas. It discloses that Mr Graham Hearne, the chief executive, is being paid £90,000 a year, and three other directors £60,000 a year. A share option scheme for senior executives is planned.

Mr John MacArthur, a director of Kleinwort Benson, dismissed the recent suggestion by the Public Accounts Committee that shares in privatized companies should be sold in a series of tranches, like a gilt-edged stock, as unrealistic.

Fewer US home starts

American housing starts, which are a leading indicator of the state of the economy, fell by 10.5 per cent between April and May. Personal income, however, rose by 0.6 per cent.

Housing starts fell to 1.78 million last month, after rising by 19.7 per cent in April, the Commerce Department said yesterday. Last month's figure was only 0.2 per cent higher than the number of starts for the same period of 1983.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, said higher mortgage rates had caused the decline in the rate of increases in housing starts.

Wide fluctuations in the number of housing starts mean that a single month's statistics are no guide to the future. But the percentage rise in personal incomes was exactly the same as the revised increase for April. In cash terms, Americans earned £17.6bn (£12.9bn) last year.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1056.0 up 13.4 (high: 1059.3; low: 1054.1)
FT Index: 832.2 up 11.0
FT 100: 79.50 up 0.58
FT All Share: 484.54 up 5.44
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 104.04 up 1.28
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,187.54 up 114.87
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 927.39 down 4.98
Amsterdam: 151.3 up 1.5
Sydney: AO Index 648.2 up 1.9
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index: 889.2 up 7.3
Brussels: General Index 142.61 up 0.45
Paris: CAC Index 164.80 unchanged
Zurich: SBA General 374.10 up 3.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3780 up 350pts
Index 79.6 up 0.1
DM 3.80 up 0.01
Fr 11.6625 up 0.0275
Yen 320.75 down 1.25
Dollar Index 132.1 unchanged
DM 2.7570 up 0.0015
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3785
Dollar DM 2.7565
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.58907
SDR £0.754129

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9.9%
Finance houses base rate 9½%
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9½-10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 1½-1½%
3 month DM 5½-5%
3 month Fr 12½-12%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11½
Treasury long bond 100½-100%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$370.20 pm \$370.60
close \$371.25-371.75 (£269-269.50)
New York (latest): \$372.00
Krugers (per coin): \$382.50-384 (£277.50-278.50)
Sovereigns (new): \$87-88 (£63-63.75)
"Excludes VAT"
● AIRSPRUNG GROUP (shares traded on the over-the-counter market): 15 months to March 31, 1984, compared with previous year. Turnover £23.3m (£5.01m). Pretax profit £11.1m (£426,000). Total dividend 5.6p (4.3p).

French buy Minister interests

By Jeremy Warner

Minister Assets is selling all its insurance and banking interests to the State Centrale du Group des Assurances Nationales (GAN), the State-owned French life assurance concern for £65.6m in cash, ending months of stock market speculation concerning the company's future.

The deal is, in effect, a disguised takeover bid, since it is intended that the money - worth 153p a share - will be handed back to shareholders once a suitable scheme for doing so is devised.

Shareholders will also receive shares in a new company which will hold the substantial oil exploration interests that Minister currently owns in the North Sea. This company, which will be quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, will be given a cash injection of £5m to fund exploration and development before it is floated off on its own.

Both parties in the transaction stressed yesterday that talks on the detailed method and terms for its implementation were still at an early stage and that it could take some months to put the scheme together.

GAN has held 40 per cent stake in Minister Insurance, the main trading arm of Minister Assets, accounting for about 69 per cent of the group's profits last year, since 1976 and has injected new capital into the business since. As part of the original 1976 agreement, GAN was given pre-emptive rights to acquire the rest of Minister Insurance if there was a change of control in the parent company.

But yesterday's agreement allows the French company to buy Minister's substantial Lloyd's underwriting agency business and Minister Trust, a small banking operation, in addition to the 60 per cent it does not already own in Minister Insurance.

Argentina to revive talks

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Argentina has agreed to send a "technical mission" to Washington this week to revive stalled negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to defuse growing international criticism of its hardline stance on debt repayments.

Disclosure of the mission by aides to Senator Bernardo Grinspun, Argentina's economic minister, coincided with an announcement in Washington that US regulators will require commercial banks to adopt tougher accounting procedures on overdue Argentine loans.

The move by bank regulators, following a decision by the US Treasury not to extend the

deadline on \$300 million (£218m) loan for Argentina, was regarded as an important signal from Washington to Latin American nations holding a "debtors' summit" in Colombia this week.

The US wants to head off militant proposals by other debtor nations by demonstrating that Argentina will not be let off lightly if it persists in defying IMF demands for economic austerity measures. Treasury sources said.

The new accounting procedures endorsed by regulators over the weekend would require a number of large banks with loans outstanding to Argentina to report sharply lower profits

for the third quarter and beyond.

Wall street analysts responded favourably to the new ruling, saying it would help banks restore integrity to accounting procedures and calm public fears over the health of the banking system.

Meanwhile, officials at the Argentine Embassy in Washington sought to reassure the banking community yesterday by issuing a statement noting that talks are continuing with commercial bank creditors, to find ways to pay enough interest by June 30 to keep Argentine loans off the problems list.

A prayer for deliverance Page 21

US banks trim to aid debt package

From Nick Gilbert, New York

The leading American banks are preparing to inject a dose of realism into the method used for accounting for Argentine debt.

As a result, their half-yearly results will be hit by the long-awaited cuts in earnings, been avoided, with a combination of cosmetic arithmetic and generous interpretation of accounting rules by the American banking authorities.

One of the biggest lenders, Manufacturers Hanover, has announced "more conservative" treatment on its \$1,321m (\$964m) of Argentine loans. As a result, its second quarter earnings will be reduced by \$25m or 26 per cent, even if Argentina pays its interest arrears by June 30, the crucial end-of-quarter date.

If Argentina does not pay, the reduction will rise to \$35m. Other leading banks are likely to follow suit, though their exposure to Argentinean debt is less, thus reducing the impact on earnings.

The move comes after a letter to the banks from the

Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency, setting out a stricter interpretation of the 90-day rule on interest arrears.

It comes just before Argentina and other Latin American nations meet to discuss their debt position in Cartagena, Colombia. The move is seen as an attempt to put further pressure on Argentina to reach accord with the International Monetary Fund.

It is thought that the American banks are prepared to cut their earnings - a step they and the regulators have avoided, in the process increasing Argentina's leverage in debt bargaining.

Mr Dick Boyd, a bank analyst at Shearson American Express, calculates that the change effectively increases Argentina's interest arrears from about \$450m to about \$750m. The main impact for the banks is that they will have to make a deduction for interest payments credited.

Watch on progress at IMF

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Argentina's main bank creditors are pressing ahead with a contingency package to reduce its interest arrears, which could be rapidly put in place if the country makes progress in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund.

However, bankers conceded yesterday that time was running short, if American banks were to avoid having to classify many loans as non-performing, and the package would still have to be linked firmly to IMF negotiations.

The package would involve the 11 advisory group banks, including Lloyds Bank, putting up a further \$125m (£91m) in loans backed by Argentine deposits at the New York Federal Reserve.

Argentina would draw on its own reserves to bring the total up to about \$300m - the sum needed to pay off interest arrears to the beginning of April.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Wedgwood triples profits

Wedgwood, the china and pottery manufacturer, yesterday announced results for 1983/84 which fully justified the stock market's recent optimism over the figures. Pretax profits for the year to March 31 jumped from last year's depressed £3.3m to a record £10.6m. Profits two years ago were around £8m.

The shares rose 9p on the figures to 137p, cheered by the generous rise in the dividend. After a final of 3.5p, the total payout for the year rises from 4.4p to 5.75p.

Wedgwood's chairman, Sir Arthur Bryan, commented that the profits recovery came on the back of better margins and a favourable sterling/dollar rate. "Encouraging tourist trade, especially in the West End, also helped," he added.

Temps, page 20

● GEI INTERNATIONAL, the specialist engineer and packaging company, increased its profits from £2.8m to last year's. The chairman, Mr Tom Kenny, says that all divisions were profitable and all but one earned more than in the previous year.

Temps, page 20

● BRITISH LAND has increased its pre-tax profit for the year to March 31 from £7.7m to £9m. Gross rentals increased by 7.7 per cent to £21m. Total dividend for the year is 2p against 1.25p last time.

Temps, page 20

● THE HOUSE OF LORDS reserved judgment on an appeal by Laker Airways and its liquidator seeking to establish the right to sue British Airways and British Caledonian in its multi-million pound anti-trust action in America.

Next man for Hepworth

Mr George Davies, the man who created the Next Chain of more expensive women's fashion stores, has become J Hepworth & Son's group joint managing director and, from January 1, 1985, will be its chief executive.

The success of the Next chain has greatly improved Hepworth's financial fortunes and the concept is to be extended to menswear. In August, 16 Next for Men stores will be opened and a further 36 by October.

Mr Davies brought the Next idea to the Hepworth board in 1981 and 70 stores were opened in February, 1982.

Plessey chief's £200,000

By Jonathan Clark

Sir John Clark, chairman and chief executive of The Plessey Company, has joined the select band of British businessmen who earn more than £200,000 a year.

The annual report of the electronics group, published yesterday, shows his salary increased by one-third from £154,874 to £206,468. He also has the benefit, first reported in the previous accounts, of a rent-free London home with rental value of £25,000.

The salary of the highest paid director increased from £233,128 to £248,365 while the total bill for directors' pay went up from £1.18m to 1.31m.

The directors' report says the company "is giving the most serious consideration to collaborative projects in association with international partners in order to enhance business prospects to serve customers in markets which might otherwise be closed".

It also says that Plessey plans to exchange technological and marketing expertise between the US and Britain. The emphasis on the investment programme towards new digital technology, in particular the vertical integration of the business from materials research to the finished product.

Managers criticize Government plans

BIM urges more regional aid

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Big improvements in the physical and social amenities of Britain's depressed areas would be the most effective element in a new Government policy for the regions, according to the British Institute of Management.

In its response to the White Paper on regional policy, the institute, which represents 75,000 managers, calls for a decentralization of regional policy making and urges the Government to concentrate on the creation rather than the transference of jobs.

The White Paper, published at the end of last year, marks the first thorough investigation of the way public money is spent on the depressed areas since the present system of incentives was introduced in 1972.

The paper left many questions unanswered and sought responses from interested parties by the end of last month.

But it was made clear that the Department of Trade and Industry under Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State, is deeply dissatisfied with the way the present system is operating, particularly with its impact on unemployment.

The view expressed in the White Paper is that the current bias in the system of regional development grants towards capital intensive projects is misplaced, that incentives must be more cost effective "with greater emphasis on job creation and selectivity and less discrimination against service industries".

But Mr Roy Close, the BIM's director general, said yesterday: "Managers have expressed many doubts about the measures proposed by the Government. Their strong feeling is that

the single measure that could be most effective in helping the disadvantaged regions win their proper share of industrial development is to improve their physical and social amenities.

"It is a tragedy that the Government continues to ignore this sound advice to raise the level of investment."

The BIM says managers believe that regional policy can be justified on social but not economic grounds and should be part of an overall industrial policy.

Regions should have more autonomy because the present centralized bureaucracy is "unwieldy, inefficient and counter-productive", it adds.

The BIM believes that facilities to assist labour mobility and to improve education and training would help to bring balance to the regions, and care must be taken to ensure that employment related grants do not encourage over-manning.

Call to free Fraser shares

From Our Correspondent

Three of Scotland's senior judges were asked yesterday to lift their court ban and free 2 million House of Fraser shares for sale.

In 1982 the judges at the Court of Session in Edinburgh granted a court ban to House of Fraser after the purchase of the shares, Richard Daus and Co. of Frankfurt, West Germany refused to identify an eastern overseas investor who wanted the shares.

The court order prevented any transfer of the shares which represent 1.3 per cent of the voting share capital and removed the voting rights. Several attempts have been made since then to have the court order recalled.

Mr James Clyde, QC for Daus, told the Court of Session yesterday that it would appear that House of Fraser was a company remarkably or exceptionally sensitive to the rights of acquisition of its shares. He said the background to the whole case was the battle between Lorrho a substantial shareholder in House of Fraser and the remainder of the House of Fraser board.

At the time of the purchase of the shares the battle was just beginning. Daus's purchase of the shares was not connected directly or indirectly with Lorrho. The name of the would-be purchaser, whose identity had previously been concealed, had now been given to House of Fraser as Daici, of Japan.

However, as Daus was no longer interested in buying shares, Daus now wanted to sell the shares but could not do so because of the court ban. The hearing continues

TOZER GROUP

Automotive Distribution, Transport, North American Property Development

Steady and sound recovery

	1983	1982
Turnover	£000	£000
	670,001	933,000
Profit (loss) before taxation	6,560	(6,340)
Earnings (loss)	3,443	(6,192)
Earnings (loss) per share	6.4p	(11.5p)
Extraordinary items, mainly representing losses on disposals, closures and costs of re-organisation amounted to £6.354m (1982: £19.954m).		

Points from the statement to shareholders by Sir Montague Prichard, Chairman

- * The Company is well on the road to recovery
- * Benefit of restructuring will occur in 1984 and onward
- * We are moving forward on a stable base
- * Growth will be re-established

The financial statements above are not the full financial statements. The full financial statements will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies following the Annual General Meeting which is to be held on 11th July 1984. The Auditor's report on the financial statements in respect of the year ended 31st December 1983, and their report was qualified with regard to the adequacy or otherwise of the provisions in respect of money in Nigeria and Surinam, which they considered it not possible to determine with the appropriate degree of certainty.

TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) plc

Copies of the 1983 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, 1 Lygon Place, Ebury Street, London SW1W 0JR

By Michael Clark

Among leaders Peninsular & Oriental gained 8p to 298p

Piccadilly came to market against a background of falling revenues and increased competition from breakfast television which could see pretax profits tumble from £429,000 to £385,000. No money was raised by the placing and the board

continuing threat of higher domestic interest rates and the world debt crisis. Barclays hit 459p, at one stage, before closing at 454p - a net rise of 7p. Lloyds added 10p to 522p, while Midland

Equity turnover on June 18 was £183.759m (15,544 bargains). The total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 103 million. Gilt bargains totalled 2,980.

MONEY MARKETS

When giving its early forecast of monetary conditions for the day the Bank identified a £223m drain on the system by way of maturing assistance and Treasury bill take-up, but added that Exchequer transactions might be expected to generate £525 for the market and that a further £55m ought to come from a decline in note circulation.

Another problem for British Land is its diverse range of activities. The industrial interests contribute about £3m of profit out of a pretax profit of £9m. Although its assets are not a substantial part of a group's portfolio their presence is enough to confuse and discourage some investors.

Cox-Denholm, the bakery ovens subsidiary, lost £350,000 on a turnover of £1.5m. Unlike last year, the loss has been included in the results and there will be no auditor's qualification on the accounts.

Ideally, the company would like to return to its previous level of three-times dividend cover, but says this long term aim does not preclude an increase in dividend. Shareholders have seen no increase since 1979-80.

1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-
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Geoffrey Matthews, in Bogota, on the 'debtors' summit

A prayer for deliverance from the great dollar siege

In purely symbolic terms there could hardly be a more appropriate venue for this week's Latin American 'debtors' summit than Cartagena, the beautiful Spanish colonial city on Colombia's Caribbean coast.

Founded in 1533 Cartagena—the conquistadores' first bastion on the South American continent—was built like a fortress to withstand ferocious attacks by British and French pirates seeking to loot the New World treasure brought there for shipment to Madrid to enrich the Spanish throne.

Not for nothing is it called the 'heroic city'. Its massive walls and fort leave no doubt why it held its own against the fleets of Morgan, Drake and Vernon. So savage were the constant sieges to which Cartagena was subjected that it is said the city's womenfolk used to pray daily in the San Pedro church for a respite from the bloodshed and violence. 'This week perhaps prayers will be offered in San Pedro for relief from economic slaughter.'

Today Latin America feels besieged by what it perceives as the piracy of an unjust international financial order. As a result a fortress mentality is growing among the debtor nations that will be represented in the two-day meeting effectively starting today.

The meeting will be the foreign ministers and finance ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela, the same countries which sent in SOS to the Lancaster House summit earlier this month, all for fairer treatment in resolving the foreign debt crisis. They are still uncertain whether their distress call was properly interpreted by Mrs Thatcher and company. It is also expected that some Central American and Caribbean states will send representatives to Cartagena.

Participants may not have much time for sightseeing in a city offering many tourist delights, though they might get a sadistic kick out of visiting a curious museum which displays a wide array of torture instruments employed under the Inquisition.

There are no prizes for guessing their preferred victims: the 'thunderbolt' treatment, to mention a turn on the rack—those young financiers on London who between 1974 and 1981 invaded our continent offering dollars without ever taking the least trouble to calculate the true impact of their clients to pay.

One Bogotá economist flirts at the weekend, adding that, 'confronted by a situation which clearly threatened disaster, the great hypocritical guardian of the world financial system, the International Monetary Fund, remained a mere spectator.' Certainly brash young bankers and the IMF will stand in a cack at Cartagena.



Leadership for a new era: Argentina's Raúl Alfonsín (above left), Colombia's Belisario Betancur Chaves (above), and Peru's Manuel Ulloa (left).

But as the same editor and others are the first to admit, so too will the reckless irresponsible technocrats charged with running national economies by military regimes in countries like Argentina, Brazil and Chile, who threw caution to the wind, so sublimely confident, were they of the infallibility of their 'Chicago School' supply-side economics and their sure judgment in negotiating international loans for wildly extravagant public-spending projects.

The Cartagena meeting is hardly a media event in the class of the London summit, but it will still be quite an affair, drawing several hundred journalists from Latin America and the US, and should quickly eclipse the annual Cartagena Film Festival—the continent's miniature Cannes—drawing to a close at the same time (the title of one of the entries, *Bajo El Volcan*—Under the Volcano—has proved an irresistible headline over Colombian newspaper articles previewing the meeting).

Yet while these may not be the best of times in Latin America, nor are they necessarily the worst.

The debt crisis generates feeling of doom, but there is also a discernible sense of cautious optimism, fuelled by the leadership of men like Colombia's President Belisario Betancur Chaves and Argentina's Senator Raúl Alfonsín, that Latin America may be entering a new era with democracy in the ascendant, the generals in retreat, and revolutionary guerrillas—without constituency.

Yet at the same time everyone agrees that if this mood is to gather strength, the

debt crisis must be sorted out fast. Red danger signals have already been flashing ominously. Last month riots rocked the tiny, normally tranquil Dominican Republic (with a \$2.5 billion foreign debt) after basic food prices were hiked as part of austerity measures introduced following a three-year IMF bail-out loan of \$430 million.

And in recent weeks the region's giant, Brazil (foreign debt \$92 billion) has also been suffering a wave of social unrest, with mobs looting supermarkets in major cities in reaction to similar austerity measures imposed under pressure from the IMF.

As Argentina's Alfonsín succinctly puts it: 'We cannot pay our debts on the hunger of people. This is the catch-22 for the debtors.'

Even so, the summit's host, Senator Betancur (who heads the one country to have so far escaped serious debt problems), insists that the meeting will not be characterized by rebellion against the world's financial markets nor the founding of a 'debtors' club.'

On one point both London and Cartagena are likely to agree—that the crisis will be solved only on a case-by-case basis. As Brazil's foreign minister, Senator Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, says: 'This meeting is an alert—not a threat.'

But the situation has not been eased by the decisions this month of three of the smaller debtor countries—Bolivia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic—to suspend unilaterally some foreign debt repayments.

Meanwhile, defying the US government and the IMF,

North American private banks have come to the rescue of Argentina, approving a credit bridge which will help Buenos Aires to pay \$500m in interest due at the end of the month.

Argentina's foreign minister, Senator Dante Caputo, in an interview on Colombian radio before that rescue act, declared that the Cartagena summit must 'seek political solutions to the payment of foreign debt because in current circumstances it simply is not possible to pay it—the financial resources just don't exist.'

At the end of the Second World War, he pointed out, the US 'realised that to preserve the strategic security of the North Atlantic not only a military plan was required but also the strengthening of development and democracy in western Europe through a vast programme of financial aid. In our continent conditions for stability also depend on development and democracy but instead of receiving resources we are being crippled by a Marshall plan in reverse.'

Schor Caputo estimates that rises in interest rates this year will represent for Argentina the equivalent of all its meat exports and for Mexico, another major debtor, its entire income from tourism.

There is a mounting consensus in the region that Latin America needs a grace period of five or six years without paying extra debt service or principal. Most leaders are understandably reluctant to drive their countries further into recession to pay off banks in Europe, the US and Japan. It seems certain that the Cartagena meeting will call on the West to swell the IMF's coffers and relax its lending policies, or the region could be doomed to years of economic stagnation.

Nor can Latin America look north for hope. Señor Manuel Ulloa, former prime minister and finance minister of Peru, comments: 'The American recovery is like an economic locomotive, but it is not pulling any carriages. Europe is not being pulled out of the recession, much less Latin America.'

As debt and population increase, output falls. Even assuming a 3 per cent annual growth rate for the region over the next five years, 60 per cent of the extra available workforce will be unemployed at the end of the decade. By the end of this year the debt will be \$400 billion, while high interest rates and their fluctuations make economic planning impossible.

Such stagnation would assuredly choke the flower of democracy before it had had a chance to bloom, while stirring subversion and stoking anti-US sentiment, never far below the surface anyway.

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon has been held over

ATHLETICS

Final hurdle on Olympic path cleared by Moses

Los Angeles (Reuters)—Edwin Moses easily won the 400-metre hurdles in 47.76 sec at the U.S. Olympic trials here yesterday. Moses, 28, got off to a slow start but took the lead by the second hurdle and was never threatened as he recorded his 102nd successive victory in his event.

Danny Harris aged 18, who set a world junior record of 48.02 sec in a semi-final race the previous day, finished behind the world record holder with a time of 48.11 sec, and Transil Hawkins was third, covering the distance in 48.28 sec. The top three in each of the events being held here this week automatically qualify for the U.S. Olympic team.

A surprise non-qualifier was André Phillips, the third fastest performer in the event in history, who finished fourth with a time of 48.62 sec.

Another American world record holder, Evelyn Ashford, also qualified for the Olympics by winning the 100-metres in 11.13 sec with Alice Brown finishing second in 11.20 sec. Jeannette Bolden was third with a time of 11.24 sec.

Duncan Arrowood surprised Tom Peprano, the world record holder, in the javelin event, with a winning throw of 308ft 7in (93.44 metres). Peprano, who held the record at 327ft 2in (99.72 metres), was unable to throw of 278ft 8in (84.94 metres) to finish second. The third qualifier was Steve Roller, with a throw of 278ft 8in (84.94 metres).

In preliminary events, Carl Lewis, who won the 100-metres on Sunday, was the top qualifier for today's Long Jump final with a leap of 25ft 3in (7.69 metres). Greg Foster ran the fastest 110-metre hurdles in the world this year in a first-round heat, covering the distance in 13.19 sec. The finals in this event are scheduled for today.

Qualifiers for Olympic teams: 100-metres: 1. Ashford, 11.13; 2. Brown, 11.20; 3. Bolden, 11.24. 200-metres: 1. Bolden, 2:28.80; 2. Lewis, 2:30.00; 3. Foster, 2:31.00. 400-metres: 1. Moses, 47.76; 2. Harris, 48.11; 3. Hawkins, 48.28. 800-metres: 1. Bolden, 2:00.00; 2. Lewis, 2:01.00; 3. Foster, 2:02.00. 1,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 4:00.00; 2. Lewis, 4:01.00; 3. Foster, 4:02.00. 2,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 5:00.00; 2. Lewis, 5:01.00; 3. Foster, 5:02.00. 2,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 6:00.00; 2. Lewis, 6:01.00; 3. Foster, 6:02.00. 3,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 7:00.00; 2. Lewis, 7:01.00; 3. Foster, 7:02.00. 3,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 8:00.00; 2. Lewis, 8:01.00; 3. Foster, 8:02.00. 4,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 9:00.00; 2. Lewis, 9:01.00; 3. Foster, 9:02.00. 4,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 10:00.00; 2. Lewis, 10:01.00; 3. Foster, 10:02.00. 5,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 11:00.00; 2. Lewis, 11:01.00; 3. Foster, 11:02.00. 5,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 12:00.00; 2. Lewis, 12:01.00; 3. Foster, 12:02.00. 6,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 13:00.00; 2. Lewis, 13:01.00; 3. Foster, 13:02.00. 6,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 14:00.00; 2. Lewis, 14:01.00; 3. Foster, 14:02.00. 7,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 15:00.00; 2. Lewis, 15:01.00; 3. Foster, 15:02.00. 7,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 16:00.00; 2. Lewis, 16:01.00; 3. Foster, 16:02.00. 8,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 17:00.00; 2. Lewis, 17:01.00; 3. Foster, 17:02.00. 8,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 18:00.00; 2. Lewis, 18:01.00; 3. Foster, 18:02.00. 9,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 19:00.00; 2. Lewis, 19:01.00; 3. Foster, 19:02.00. 9,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 20:00.00; 2. Lewis, 20:01.00; 3. Foster, 20:02.00. 10,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 21:00.00; 2. Lewis, 21:01.00; 3. Foster, 21:02.00. 10,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 22:00.00; 2. Lewis, 22:01.00; 3. Foster, 22:02.00. 11,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 23:00.00; 2. Lewis, 23:01.00; 3. Foster, 23:02.00. 11,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 24:00.00; 2. Lewis, 24:01.00; 3. Foster, 24:02.00. 12,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 25:00.00; 2. Lewis, 25:01.00; 3. Foster, 25:02.00. 12,500-metres: 1. 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Foster, 38:02.00. 19,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 39:00.00; 2. Lewis, 39:01.00; 3. Foster, 39:02.00. 19,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 40:00.00; 2. Lewis, 40:01.00; 3. Foster, 40:02.00. 20,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 41:00.00; 2. Lewis, 41:01.00; 3. Foster, 41:02.00. 20,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 42:00.00; 2. Lewis, 42:01.00; 3. Foster, 42:02.00. 21,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 43:00.00; 2. Lewis, 43:01.00; 3. Foster, 43:02.00. 21,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 44:00.00; 2. Lewis, 44:01.00; 3. Foster, 44:02.00. 22,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 45:00.00; 2. Lewis, 45:01.00; 3. Foster, 45:02.00. 22,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 46:00.00; 2. Lewis, 46:01.00; 3. Foster, 46:02.00. 23,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 47:00.00; 2. Lewis, 47:01.00; 3. Foster, 47:02.00. 23,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 48:00.00; 2. Lewis, 48:01.00; 3. Foster, 48:02.00. 24,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 49:00.00; 2. Lewis, 49:01.00; 3. Foster, 49:02.00. 24,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 50:00.00; 2. Lewis, 50:01.00; 3. Foster, 50:02.00. 25,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 51:00.00; 2. 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Lewis, 89:01.00; 3. Foster, 89:02.00. 44,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 90:00.00; 2. Lewis, 90:01.00; 3. Foster, 90:02.00. 45,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 91:00.00; 2. Lewis, 91:01.00; 3. Foster, 91:02.00. 45,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 92:00.00; 2. Lewis, 92:01.00; 3. Foster, 92:02.00. 46,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 93:00.00; 2. Lewis, 93:01.00; 3. Foster, 93:02.00. 46,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 94:00.00; 2. Lewis, 94:01.00; 3. Foster, 94:02.00. 47,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 95:00.00; 2. Lewis, 95:01.00; 3. Foster, 95:02.00. 47,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 96:00.00; 2. Lewis, 96:01.00; 3. Foster, 96:02.00. 48,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 97:00.00; 2. Lewis, 97:01.00; 3. Foster, 97:02.00. 48,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 98:00.00; 2. Lewis, 98:01.00; 3. Foster, 98:02.00. 49,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 99:00.00; 2. Lewis, 99:01.00; 3. Foster, 99:02.00. 49,500-metres: 1. Bolden, 100:00.00; 2. Lewis, 100:01.00; 3. Foster, 100:02.00. 50,000-metres: 1. Bolden, 101:00.00; 2. Lewis, 101:01.00; 3. Foster, 101:02.00. 50,500-metres: 1. 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GOLF

Zoeller may be forced to accept star status

From Mitchell Platts
Mamaroneck, New York

The Fuzzy Zoeller image may never be copied by the majority of the American robot golfers, but at least he temporarily injected a touch of frivolity into proceedings as he won the eighty-fourth United States Open.

Zoeller annihilated Greg Norman in the 18-hole play-off on the West course at Winged Foot Golf Club yesterday when he won by a record eight shots following an immaculate 67.

Yet as he attached this major championship win to his 1979 success in the US Masters, there was not only the history of his golf to admire but also his love of life. "I don't just want to be remembered as a good golfer," Zoeller said. "I also want people to think of me as a nice guy."

Zoeller values the true golfing spectators, without whom, he quietly recognises, there would be little future for the professional game. He says: "Arnold Palmer may not have been here this week, but I learnt very young in life that his kind of relationship with the crowd is very special for our game. You've got to give the guys out there something when they want or very quickly we would be entertaining the trees and playing for \$200 a week."

Zoeller's golf was on a different plane from that of Norman's, but between them they gave the spectators many magical moments to treasure in a United States Open which will not be easily forgotten.

As Norman approached the 18th green in the play-off, he took out a white towel to wave in surrender. Only 24 hours earlier, Zoeller had



Sealed with a loving kiss:
Zoeller and US Open trophy

done the same when the Australian holed a monster putt at the 18th.

In many respects it is an acknowledgment from Norman that the learning process is continuing, and there might yet be a victory for him in a major championship this year with the Open at St Andrews and the United States PGA championship still to come.

Moreover, as he looks back on his week at Winged Foot he will realise that he achieved a supreme act by equalling Zoeller's four under par total of 276, thus necessitating the play-off.

For Zoeller did not pull any punches when he insisted: "I whipped Winged Foot this week. And so did Greg Norman. It just turned out that the course took its revenge on Greg and not me in the play-off."

Even so, Zoeller continues to prefer to be the kind of player who does not carry the trademark of a superstar but instead sneaks up and surprises the better-known players. He might find it difficult to hide from that kind of status now, as he will be caught up, like so many of the greats before him, in trying to complete his own little grand slam by winning the Open at St Andrews and the United States PGA championship.

"I've never been to St Andrews but I've read books about it and looked at pictures," he added. "But you can't eat pictures. My next job is to eat St Andrews."

BOXING

A toast to the great names

If the Canterbury pilgrims stopped at the Thomas A' Becket today, they used to do in the olden times, even before the days of Jack Solomons and W. Barrington Dalby, they would have taken one of the famous London boxing pub, which has been refurbished at a cost of £150,000, now resembles a boxing museum that will revive many a memory.

An abundance of boxing mementoes are on show, from Terry Spinks's vest to Charlie Magri's trunks. A Hall of Fame has been started and the first pictures above the bar are those of Ken Buchanan, Jack Petersen, Terry Downes, Maurice Hope and Henry Cooper.

HOCKEY

Soviet treat for Londoners

The Soviet Union, whose withdrawal from the Olympic Games enabled Britain to qualify, have accepted the Hockey Association's invitation to play against the Netherlands and England in the international tournament at Wembley Stadium on October 21. As there has been no response from Spain, it can be assumed that they are not coming.

Londoners will have the rare treat of seeing the Soviet team in action. They are ranked sixth in the world and were runners-up in the Netherlands and England in the European championship at Amsterdam last August. The Dutch having beaten them on penalty strokes after a 4-4 draw in the final.

Britain's prayer for financial help to send the men's hockey team to Los Angeles has partly been answered by Solana Sunbeats, who are donating a sun-tanning unit to raise the team.

GREY BRITAIN FIXTURES: June 27, v Belgium (Brussels); June 28, v Belgium (Brussels); June 29, v Netherlands (Maastricht); July 1, v Netherlands (Amsterdam); July 2, v Spain (Barcelona); July 3, v Italy (Barcelona); July 4, v Kenya (Barcelona); July 5, v Spain (Barcelona).

NURSE REQUIRED AS COMPANION/PA

CALIFORNIA - UNITED KINGDOM - HAWAII

A superb opportunity for an educated, personable SRN (or similar), age 45-55 yrs, to act as a Personal Assistant and live-in Companion to active 70 yr old British President of international company who is in good health and resident for part of the year near San Francisco, part London and part Hawaii and other remote areas.

The successful candidate will be a friendly, even-tempered, cheerful person, with a caring approach, able to plan and implement a healthy, happy life style (fine diet, exercise and relaxation). The ability to share a cultured environment and to converse easily is also important. Must be a non-smoker and car driver.

An excellent salary + free accommodation and all living expenses + use of car + good holidays and free travel. Interviews in London.

Please write why you think you are the person for this position and enclose CV and photo (essential) to Box 2726 H The Times.

Skilled Temps

YOUR INTERESTS AT HEART

PAY RATES : NEW TOP LEVEL
JOB INTEREST : MAXIMUM
CLIENTS : "HOUSEHOLD NAMES"
CONDITIONS : EXCELLENT
LOCATIONS : ALL AREAS

Do come in and chat over coffee about why, whether short or long term, the BEST always comes from CHALLONERS!

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INITIATIVE c. £8,000
Superb PA support role for the high-calibre professional, not only able to provide first class Secretarial back up, but also with the initiative to carry out special assignments. Excellent communication skills. Unusual Prestige organisation.

MARKETING c. £6,500+
Stylish young secretary, with distinct Admin flair & a keen mind. Is sought to assist the Marketing Manager of a major Group. Diverse, highly interesting role.

For details of the above and many more career opportunities, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below.

19/23 Oxford St., W1. Tel: 01-437 9030
131/133 Cannon St., EC4. Tel: 01-626 8315

Challoners

RECEPTIONIST IN OIL COMPANY

Well groomed, efficient receptionist with outgoing personality sought by growing British oil company in SW1. Confident telephone manner essential. Lots of client contact. Duties include answering 'Monarch' switchboard, dealing with incoming/outgoing mail, handling relief typing and occasional telex work. Plenty of variety in an attractive working environment. Offices close to Victoria Station. Hours 8.45 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Previous reception experience essential. Age range 20-30. Generous remuneration package, including London Weighting allowance, season ticket loan, BUPA, non-contributory share scheme and life insurance.

Telephone 828 7090 for an application form

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

For the President of European Operations of Multi-National Company.

The applicant should be multi-lingual, English, German, and preferably French. Able to work on own initiative during frequent absence of President. Some supervision of junior secretarial staff. Should be mature with experience, and able to work under pressure. Located Hampshire/Surrey border.

SALARY NEGOTIABLE
Replies Box 0306 W The Times



SABIC MARKETING SERVICES LTD PA/Secretary

Sabic Marketing Services Ltd, an affiliate of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, requires a PA/Secretary (25-35) with excellent secretarial and office skills, good presentation, polite and initiative. Knowledge of Arabic desirable. Personal calls and/or marketing experience an advantage.

Please forward detailed C.V. (including telephone No.) to:
Sabic Marketing Services Ltd.
Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5SL. Tel: 828 6666
(No agencies, please)

OPTIONS MAGAZINE

The publisher of this successful new magazine needs an intelligent, enthusiastic, experienced Secretary/PA. The job requires total involvement, numeracy and the ability to take on non-secretarial responsibility and use initiative. West End location, good salary.

Please ring Sue Phipps, 01-281 5243.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES to start immediately

Phone now for details
499 9175

MacBlain
NASH

Temporary Secretaries Ltd.
16 Manor Square London W1

INTERIOR DESIGN c. £8,500

Sales Director, interior
designer/designer needs a
first-class PA/Sec who
will organise his busy day.
Must be calm, mature and
flexible. 25+.

01-730 5148
(Rec. Cons.)

JAYAR

BI-LINGUAL FRENCH

£9,500

The senior Vice-President of an American investment bank in London needs a PA with fluent spoken & written French. This is a new position due to recent expansion & will involve setting up systems. Good benefits. Age 25-35. Speeds 100/60.

Tel: 01-493 5907
or 01-499 0052

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Senior Secretaries

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La crème de la crème

MOVE INTO MAYFAIR
c £9,000

An International Research Consultant seeks a Secretary to a very dynamic and charming Executive. You will enjoy a full PA role as you organise his busy business day. Very comfortable offices and training will be given on the way. Good salary and very short notice period.

NO SHORTHAND NEEDED
£8,500

An International Trading Group based in the City seeks a Senior Secretary with good shorthand skills to assist the Managing Director. You will be working in a very busy office with excellent facilities. Salary £8,500 per annum. Please apply to:

01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End
Elizabeth Hunt
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EXPLOIT YOUR POTENTIAL
£10,000

As PA/Adm. assistant to this senior international banking executive you will be involved in a management consultancy capacity assisting your boss to update overall standards and objectives within the organisation. You will probably be a graduate, with impressive secretarial skills (100/60) as well as having a flair for figures and the strength of character and resilience to cope with conflicting pressures. Age 25-32.

City Office
Tel: 726 8491
ANGELA MORTIMER
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Judy Farquharson Limited
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Advertising
Covent Garden

Rising rapidly on the scene this highly creative agency has added to its staff a new member. The new member is a young woman with a flair for advertising and a strong background in the advertising industry. She is a graduate with a degree in Advertising and has worked for several years in the advertising industry. She is now looking for a new challenge and is interested in joining a dynamic and creative advertising agency. She has a strong background in the advertising industry and is looking for a new challenge. She is a graduate with a degree in Advertising and has worked for several years in the advertising industry. She is now looking for a new challenge and is interested in joining a dynamic and creative advertising agency.

Typing, No Shorthand
for advertising, PR, secretarial, computer, etc. £8,500. No experience necessary.

JFL
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Thinking of a Secretarial change?
Join us on Thursday evenings up to 7.30 p.m. for a glass of wine and an informal chat. We've a wide variety of interesting permanent and temporary jobs throughout the City and West End at excellent starting salaries. Phone us NOW or just drop in.

JOAN TREE AGENCY
01-499 4946
25 South Molton Street, W1

THE LEISURE INDUSTRY
An International firm of architects, varied and interesting work, including involvement in accounts and personnel, and requiring excellent secretarial skills. Lively, friendly atmosphere. Interesting and challenging position. Good salary.

TV, FILMS, MUSIC, PR
Secretarial work can be interesting and fun. We at The Grosvenor Bureau specialise in rewarding jobs with involvement, variety and a future. Right now we have lots of vacancies for 2nd jobs and more experienced secretaries. Why not call us now?

499 6566 or 493 8383

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

SECRETARY
Two Directors of small Mayfair company need efficient, versatile Secretary (25+) able to work totally on her own during the frequent absences. French, meticulous attention to detail and good experience required. Good salary and very short notice period. Please apply to:

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Elizabeth Hunt
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ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
PA to the Registrar required for September, curriculum secretary, age 25+, with first-class educational degree, some musical knowledge and the ability to work on own initiative. Salary scale £7,000-£9,000 p.a. with review period. Generous holidays and contributory pension. Written applications with CV by 29th June to the Registrar, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Rd, London, SW7 2BS

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
£10,500 neg

Very much a top PA position working for a busy 40s. down to earth, City character. An ideal position for a person with total confidence of a senior level. You must be energetic, articulate and capable of handling people in the public eye and enjoy a fast-moving, cosmopolitan, environment. Excellent benefits. 100/60. 24-35 yrs.

PA/OFFICE MGR
£10,500 neg

Enjoy both the fast moving world of finance capital and a very varied work load encompassing office admin, secretarial bookkeeping and/or PA work. You will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

499 9175
MacBlain
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16 Hanover Square, London, W1

CITY BROKING OPPORTUNITY
circa £9,000

Director of City broking firm comes to black seas young and energetic. You will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

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Are you 22 and worth £8,500?

Investment Marketing
Young Assistant Director of a leading merchant bank near Monument seeks a resourceful young Secretary (100/60) to work in a lively marketing department. A good educational background and initiative are required together with the ability to organise and co-ordinate activities. There will be lots of direct contact with clients and some research work. Financial or marketing experience would be an advantage. Salary £8,500. Tel: 01-499 4946.

Senior Secretaries
Recruitment Consultants

TOP JOB IN OIL
circa £10,000 + Excellent Benefits

A Handy American oil company in W1 requires a PA/Secretary to its Managing Director. You will have all-round experience and have worked in the oil industry at a senior level, then this could be the ideal opportunity for promotion. Preferred age around 30.

Bernadette of Bond St
Recruitment Consultants
No 55, best near to Fenchurch St
01-236 3712

P.A. TO PARTNER
International firm of architects, varied and interesting work, including involvement in accounts and personnel, and requiring excellent secretarial skills. Lively, friendly atmosphere. Interesting and challenging position. Good salary.

TELEVISION Woking, 25+
If you have experience working at Director level with world word processing ability, your own car and "style" come and join us. We offer a competitive salary, some excitement and some glamour in return for hard work and a willing attitude. Please apply to:

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FUNCTIONS SECRETARY
Leading Trade Association requires a Functions Secretary who will be responsible for organising and providing administrative support for regional conferences, good working conditions. Salary negotiable around £20,000.

SYNERGY
The leading recruitment agency in the City for a senior level position. You will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

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PA/SECRETARY
Good shorthand/typing required for Estate Agents in Putney. Salary £7,000 neg. Tel: 01-788 8855

WORLD'S END
£9,000

An Office Administrator is required for a change of an international and non-smoking office environment and involved in all aspects of general office duties. As well as audio secretarial skills, wordprocessing, bookkeeping and/or PA work would be a distinct advantage. Age 27-35. Speaks 10 typing. Tel: 625 8686 West End Office

ANGELA MORTIMER
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DRESSED FOR SUMMER
£7,500

A well known Company Retailers of beautiful clothes seeks a PA/Secretary to a Director. This is a wonderful opportunity as the company is exceptionally pleasant to work for and the position is only 20 minutes from the City. You will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

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SUMMERTIME THE LIVING IS EASY

Temp with Kingsway this summer for top jobs. Training and holiday pay! Skilled experienced smart secretaries are ALWAYS in demand. Call us NOW. Immediate West End assignments for operators. Talk to one of our consultants at Kingsway on 01-499 8070.

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High Class Administration
23+ to £7,000 + Bonus

Pass personality & perfectly co-ordinated skills to work for a top company. You will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST
£7,000

A very prestigious firm of Executive Secretaries seeks a well presented Receptionist with a first class speaking voice to greet their VIP visitors. They are based in a beautiful converted town house and have a PA/Secretary to the Managing Director. You will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

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Administrative Secretary
required at the Marriage Research Centre to join a small but dedicated team doing counselling, teaching and research in the field of marriage. Salary in the range £5,600-£7,400 based on age and experience.

Apply to Dr Jack Dominian,
The Marriage Research Centre,
Central Middlesex Hospital,
Acton Lane, London, N.W.10

RECEPTIONIST
Creative consultancy Covent Garden To £6,250

Our very popular receptionist for the past 6 years has decided it's time for a change & will soon be working as a Secretary for one of our executives. Her successor will probably be in her 20's and will welcome visitors, answer the switchboard, look after the post, telephone for messages, do a little copy typing, send telexes and generally muck in with the rest of our team of 30. Please send details to:

Chantal Davenport,
The Sales Machine,
22/23 Jervis Street,
London WC2E 8BS

SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
01-637 9533

COLLEGE LEAVERS
PUBLISHING PA
£5,500

As part of a leading publishing house you will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

PERSONNEL ASST.
To £6,000

As a Junior member of the Personnel Department of this leading house company you will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

ADVERTISING SECRETARY
£7,000 + bonus

For a leading advertising agency you will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS
We are a major International Company, with over 92,000 employees in 33 countries.

Our Public Affairs Department, which co-ordinates all external press and public affairs matters, is currently seeking two secretaries. The duties are varied, extremely interesting and often highly confidential, and will attract lively, media-orientated people with good all-round secretarial skills (9/11, audio and w.p.) and at least two years' work experience.

Marion Shindler, Personnel Officer,
THORN EMI plc,
Thorn EMI House, Upper Saint Martin's Lane,
London WC2H 9ED
Telephone: 01-836 2444

CHRISTIES Contemporary Art
Publishers of original graphics require willing and methodical persons (20+) with fine and accurate typing, able to work under pressure and to handle a large volume of work. Salary according to age and experience. Write with CV to Carol Walker, Christie's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2ES

TOP HAT & PEARLS
£22,000

One of the City's leading banks has a vacancy within its Banking Department for a young woman to work for a Director. 100/60 speeds & the ability to work under pressure are essential. This is a very exciting and varied role involving a large volume of work. Salary £22,000. Write with CV to Carol Walker, Christie's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2ES

EDITORIAL/ADVERTISING
Secretary to manage busy publishing/design office. Very good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable. 01-955 4697

AMERICAN BANK SECRETARY/PA
£12,000 + bonus

For a leading American bank you will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

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For a leading American bank you will be working in a very comfortable house where the Directors are young and the atmosphere stimulating and go ahead. Age 24-35 yrs.

Finance in the Arts
The Finance Department works closely with our specialist art form departments on the funding of art organisations concerned with art, drama, music and literature. We are looking for a

Personal Secretary
to our newly appointed Finance Director. This post is suitable for someone with good typing (shorthand useful) able to run a busy office and deal with staff and outside contacts at all levels. Salary according to experience £6,136-£7,242 per annum (under review). For an application form and job description, contact Personnel 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU. Tel: 629 9495 ext 268. Closing date for receipt of applications 2 July 1984.

Secretary - Travel
Salary £6,500 + bonus + free lunches

The American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organisation, requires a young secretary (21+) to work for their busy Director of Travel. Good shorthand (100) and typing (80) essential, as well as enthusiasm and the ability to work under pressure. Foreign languages an asset and knowledge of word processing a definite advantage. Salary £6,500 + bonus + free lunches. Please write with brief details of experience and salary to:

SECRETARY STAFF
Up to Senior Partner level. Salaries to £8,500. Excellent perks. WREN BUREAU LEGAL Tel: 734 5444

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CIREX and 150th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

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<p>PROPERTY WANTED</p> <p>DOMATS & associates seek quality 3/4 houses in or near London & Surrey areas. Andrews Loring, 02-33322.</p>	<p>TIMESHARE</p> <p>LOCHRANNOCH (SCOTLAND) work in July (13-30) moose, sheep & horses, avoid Highland gamester (24/50) Phone 0743-029990 after 5.</p>
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[illegible]

CONDUIT NEWS W2. - Large spacious move home with patio, disc. recep. kl. 3 bdr., 3 baths, gas. ch. 120 year home. \$195,000. Larry Davis, 422-3275.

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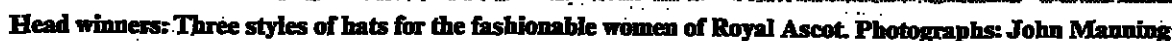
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Q-111

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Thatcher unyielding on Orgreave mob

ing a riot shield, an allegation disputed by police officers who maintained that he had "fallen down and banged his head."

Responding to Mr. Stangor's allegation of blind hatred Mr. Wright said: "We are in a mining community. We are policing a mining community and our concern for them is sincere."

Referring to a report by Tony Clement, assistant chief constable, that the police would not carry out their own inquiry into an incident on television in which a policeman stuck a miner several times over the head with a truncheon, he said that officers could draw their truncheons and use them only in self-defence and then they were to aim for the arm or leg. That was a clear direction. He did not think that what had apparently happened in that incident was right.

● Molten metal broke through the walls of one of the blast furnaces at the British Steel Corporation's Scunthorpe works yesterday. The furnace has been damped down for about 10 weeks because of fuel shortages, and could be out of action for about three weeks.

The rumour surfaced barely an hour after President Chernenko had made the opening address at the Comecon summit on Tuesday of last month. Halfway through his speech, the whisper went, the 72-year-old leader had collapsed and had to be taken out of the room.

It was totally untrue, and Moscow television later that evening showed Mr Chernenko looking his usual self as he walked into the conference room at the Kremlin, stiff and slow but still brightly faced and smiling.

The rumour, it later turned out, had started with a frivolous remark by a West European journalist. Within minutes the remark had been spread, distorted, and ultimately taken so seriously that correspondents and diplomats were telephoning contacts to investigate what had really happened at the summit.

Eventually, the rumour was traced to the West, and was traced in Moscow. Found themselves being asked by their editors in London and New York to "check it out".

Rumours are rife in Moscow, largely because of the information vacuum created by the Kremlin. The Western media is to find out big news in the West, and the West is to find out big news in the Kremlin, coupled at the recent London summit with quantities of food and drink.

In Moscow, by contrast, the Western press was given almost no information at all about the Comecon summit last week and there were certainly no refreshments.

Officials answered questions on the Tuesday, but most of the answers consisted of the phrase "You will be informed at the appropriate time." No speeches were released until Thursday.

In recent years the authorities have adopted a more sophisticated information policy, holding press conferences on subjects from Soviet questions to nuclear missiles.

Questions are now taken from the floor, an innovation initially resisted by officials more used to written queries, channelled safely through a chairman.

But in one hand, information remains hard to come by on matters the Kremlin considers "sensitive," and covers subjects such as internal Kremlin debates on policy or the health of Soviet leaders.

Senior officials, including Mr Leonid Zamyatin, who heads the Central Committee

International Information Department, insist the right to know of the President and Andropov's death that merely had a cold and was recovering. Similarly Mr Zamyatin and others have assured western reporters that Dr Sakharov, the dissident physicist and human rights activist, is alive and well, or at least "all right", after his hunger strike. But they refuse to say where he is or provide proof.

The Soviet attitude to information was defined by Lenin, who regarded the press as an instrument of state policy and propaganda. To some extent the exposure of Soviet officialdom to western questioning has made the Kremlin more responsive to foreign press methods, with veterans such as Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, and the Chief of Staff Mr Nikolai Ogov, well able to deal with awkward questions.

But the authorities still tend to take the view: "Those who need to know already know, and those who do not know have no business asking."

Not surprisingly rumours proliferate to fill the gap, and sometimes linger to take on the status of semi-fact even when disproved. Dr Sakharov has been reported dead, first by media sources and then by London sources. Last year there were rumours of a military coup in the Kremlin when Mr Andropov failed to appear in public and Marshal Ustinov, the Defence Minister, cut short a visit to Hungary and hurried back to Moscow.

Not long afterwards there was a powerful rumour, which still occasionally surfaces here, that Mr Andropov was shot in his Khamovniki home, either by an unknown storm trooper or by Mrs Scholokhov, wife of the disgraced Interior Minister. The rumour gained credibility when *Izvestia* published an article on the attempt on Lenin's life by a woman terrorist in 1918, and took off into the stratosphere when a British paper reported - from London, not Moscow - that Andropov had been shot not by an angry lady, but by Yuri Brezhnev, son of the former leader.

Western correspondents in Moscow, trying to sift the probable from the improbable and the improbable from the absurd, are not given much help by the Kremlin in controlling the rumour mill.

Richard Owen

MOON TODAY

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.10	8.3	7.10	8.3
Aberdeen	6.50	3.3	7.52	10.2
Avonmouth			12.16	10.2
Belfast		4.21	3.2	12.01
Cardiff				12.01
Devonport	10.53	4.4	11.08	4.4
Dover	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3
Falkouth	10.23	4.2	10.26	4.4
Harwich	5.55	4.4	5.23	4.2
Humber	3.08	4.4	5.15	4.2
Hull	3.28	4.8	4.08	4.3
Liverpool	11.53	7.1	11.41	7.2
Lowestoft	11.13	7.1	11.41	7.2
Newcastle	7.55	6.8	8.28	4.4
Northfleet	4.18	4.0	4.48	4.2
Portland	3.02	2.0	1.57	2.8
Southampton	4.1	4.1	5.19	4.1
Swansea	11.30	7.2	11.30	7.2
Tynes	10.28	5.5	10.54	5.7
Wexham-on-Heath	10.4	9.1	11.53	3.1
Portland	10.04	4.4	10.16	4.2
Portland	11.28	1.3		
Southampton	4.12	0.0	5.11	4.1
Swansea	4.07	5.1	4.46	4.6
Tynes	4.0	3.7	4.51	3.7
Swansea	11.35	5.2		
Tynes	8.59	4.8	9.48	4.2
Wexham-on-Heath	8.54	4.8	9.53	3.6

Time measurement in metres: 100m = 2.204ft.

Around Britain

[illegible][illegible]